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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under PLA Foochow Command Strengthens Leadership over CYL Organizations in Doing Youth Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1972)

(NCNA Foochow, November 19, 1972) The Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Foochow Command pays close attention to youth work, strengthens leadership over the CYL organizations and adopts various means to give the youths class education and to educate them in the revolutionary traditions, thereby raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

The Party committee of this regiment has assigned a member of this standing committee to take concrete responsibility for leadership over youth work. It has also set up a class for the secretaries of the CYL branches to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on youth work, to criticize the various fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in youth work, and to sum up and popularize the experience of the CYL branch of the 2nd Company of this regiment in grasping youth work. Apart from this, it has held a young cadres' study class for three terms to train backbone elements for doing youth work at the basic level. A plan was drawn up for helping basic-level CYL organizations teach CYL lessons. It also organizes all comrades to prepare the lessons collectively and to sum up and exchange the experience of teaching CYL lessons, and sends some people down to the company units to give tutoring. By these means, concrete guidance is strengthened and CYL lessons are taught with good results.

In leading youth work, the Party committee of this regiment, taking the special characteristics of the young people into consideration, helps the CYL organizations adopt various means to give the youths class education and

education in the revolutionary traditions and to develop our Army's honorable traditions. While carrying out field training, helping civilians in labor and doing out-door non-combat tasks, it organizes young people to maintain extensive contact with society and to learn from the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

On one occasion when the army unit passed by a certain place during field training, it organized all to visit the spot where imperialism slaughtered Chinese children in the past. It also asked an old woman who escaped death to tell about the crimes committed by imperialism. The 1st Company once went to carry out its duty on an island on the coastal front. The CYL branch made use of the odd movements of time during the training in war preparations to organize the young people to visit the martyrs' tombs and asked the old poor peasants and the militia cadres to give accounts of how the local people fought against the landlords and the fishing village bullies before the liberation and firmly held their positions on the forefront of the coastal defense and continuously foiled invasions by the Chiang bandits after the liberation, thereby teaching the young people an impressive lesson.

The CYL organizations of this army unit also made it a practice to invite veteran commanding officers of this army unit and former fighters of the Red Army and revolutionary old cadres who were kinsmen of newly recruited fighters of this army unit to make reports and to tell how they formerly followed Chairman Mao in the fight against hardship, thereby arousing the young people to promote the revolutionary spirit of fighting against hardship.

In the light of the current situation and tasks and the young people's ideological condition, the CYL organizations of this army unit carry out activities of learning from the revolutionary heroes and from the advanced personalities of this unit, so that the broad masses of CYL members and the young people have an example to follow and an orientation in which to make improvement. The young people are inspired by the exemplary heroic personalities and advanced deeds. They express their will to combine the far-sighted revolutionary ideal with the conscientious discharge of their duties and, in the course of the acute and complex struggle, to make clear the orientation and to walk the correct road.

The Party committee of this regiment pays close attention to grasping youth work, making the broad masses of CYL members and young people raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle to a high degree. They play the role of a shock force in accomplishing various tasks of war preparedness training, non-combat duties, construction work, and production. Good personalities and good deeds have emerged in large numbers from among them.

CYL members and fighters Ts'ao Kuo-feng, Liu Tse-ping and Chung Pieh-yüeh were once carrying out maintenance work along a railroad when suddenly they discovered a landslide. At that moment, a train was approaching and the

danger was imminent. To protect public property and the safety of the people, they took no heed of their own safety and ran in the direction of the train to stop it. An accident was averted. They were commended by the relevant department.

CYL member and fighter Wang Ch'ang-chin once went out alone to do his duty. On his way, he found that a commune member had accidentally fallen into a river. Risking his own life, he jumped into the rapid current to save this commune member. He was given a meritorious service award, third grade, by the army unit.

Deputy squad leader Li Ta-chin usually imposed stern demands on himself and perseveringly fought against illness. Throughout the past few years, he devoted himself to pig raising and carried out his task with outstanding results. Later, he had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

* * *

Party Organizations and CYL Organizations of Yunnan People's Printing Factory Give Young Workers Concrete, Living Education in the Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1972)

(NCNA Kunming) The Party organizations and the CYL organizations of Yunnan People's Printing Factory make use of the realities of class struggle in giving young people concrete and living education in the line, scoring excellent results. The broad masses of young workers have raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. They have become a shock force in the three great revolutionary movements unfolded in this factory.

Young workers account for 60 percent of the total number of workers in this factory. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Because young people, including young workers, have not suffered in the old society, we should all the more strengthen class education for them and raise their ideological consciousness," the Party organizations and the CYL organizations of the factory perseveringly give the young workers class education and help them make clear the basic difference between the new and the old society and the essential distinction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, so that they will consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideology and grow up healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To help the young workers strengthen their idea of class and class struggle, the Party organizations and CYL organizations of the factory adopt the method of letting the young workers take part in social investigations, so as to learn from the actual investigations and visits how the laboring people were oppressed and exploited in the old society and how they have won emancipation politically and economically under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party after the liberation. Through these investigations and visits, the young workers gradually strengthen their idea of class and class struggle and consciously combine reality with revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Young workers Wang Chao-hsiung and Liang Ping-jung of the lead type workshop who came of worker families formerly did not have strong regard for class and class struggle and could not resist the influence of bourgeois ideology. Later, with the help of the Party branch, the CYL branch and the old workers of this workshop, they participated in more than ten social investigations and subsequently strengthened their regard of class struggle and built up their abilities to resist bourgeois ideology. In the course of grasping revolution and promoting production, they feared neither hardship nor death and produced the excellent result of printing 18,800 sheets and again 21,000 sheets a day by means of a hand-operated lead type printing machine. Now they have been admitted into the CYL.

The Party branch and the CYL branch of the repair workshop also organize the young workers to investigate the conditions of the struggle between the

two classes for winning over the young people in society, thereby teaching the young people a lively lesson.

To help the young workers draw a correct conclusion from the social investigations, the Party and the CYL organizations of the factory also lead them to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously and to build up their ability to analyze problems.

With the help of the Party branch of the workshop, the 30 young women workers of the threading group of the binding workshop have formed a study group and conscientiously analyzed the conditions learned through social investigation and compared them with their own problems in the light of the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They draw conclusions by themselves. Excellent results are produced. Their good experience of conducting self-education is popularized throughout the factory.

As a result, youths' study groups have been set up one after another in all workshops.

At present, 80 percent of the young workers of this factory can consciously persevere in study, and the political and ideological outlook of the young workers has gone through an enormous change. Since 1971, in the whole factory, eleven outstanding young people have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, more than 150 into the CYL, and large groups of young people have become backbone elements in various branches of work.

* * *

Grasp Line Education and Be a Good Helper of the Party

- An account of the League branch of Ch'engkuan production brigade of Ch'angt'ai hsien in leading young people forward

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1972)

By grasping firmly the carrying out of education in ideology and political line on the young people, the League branch of Ch'engkuan production brigade of Ch'engkuan commune in Ch'angt'ai hsien, Fukien Province, has enabled them to play the part of shock troops to the full in the three great revolutionary movements and to become useful helpers to the Party.

Raise Unremittingly the Awareness of Class Struggle

Ch'engkuan production brigade has a total of more than 700 League members and young people. Most of these young people were born in the new society, have grown up under the red flag and their knowledge of the protractedness and complexity of class struggle is inadequate. Some of the people are even laboring under certain misconceptions.

In October 1970, after the establishment of the new League branch, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that class education must be strengthened for the young people, League members and young people were regularly taken to the "able-bodied youth call" and the "beggar camp," used by Kuomintang reactionaries to oppress the poor and lower-middle peasants, for remembering-hardship meetings. They invited in succession six old peasants with deep grievances against the old society to talk about their family history and village history before the young people and carried out a concrete and lively class education on them.

The League branch also directs everybody to link up actual class struggle with a study of the basic line of the Party. In April 1968, Wang Hung-nien, the feudal head of the clan and a historical counter-revolutionary element, instigated four production brigade members with the surname of Wang in the No. 4 production brigade to operate a processing plant together and instigated the masses to practice ancestral worship and keep a record of their clan genealogy in an effort to provoke armed clashes between different clans. By means of this fact, the people were able to see the seriousness of the class enemy's efforts to restore capitalism, deepened their comprehension of the Party's basic line and raised their awareness of the class struggle.

Draw a Line of Distinction Between Right and Wrong, Note Clearly the Direction of Advance

In practice the League branch of Ch'engkuan production brigade has realized that: The struggle between the two lines in the countryside is manifested in a concentrated manner in the struggle between the two roads. Because of that, new characteristics and trends in the struggle between the two roads are regularly grasped in carrying out line education on League members and young people.

The multiple-purpose processing plant of the production brigade has more than 40 workers, most of whom are young people. For a time this plant slackened on revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and bourgeois tendencies took the opportunity to sneak in. For the sake of making money, some of the people had the wheat of the collective processed so as to sell it at a higher price. The masses made a serious criticism of this practice, but they still would not submit willingly. One of the young people said, "We are not making money for ourselves, but making money for the collective."

Grasping this problem, the League branch conscientiously carried out line education on the young people, and directed everybody to look beyond the phenomenon of "making money for the collective" to see the essence of bourgeois tendency as well as the struggle between the two roads in this problem. As a result, the orientation of service of the multiple-purpose plant was corrected.

Last year, Ch'engkuan production brigade overcame natural calamities to score a bumper harvest. Grain production increased by 910,000 catties in the whole production brigade and income increased by more than 70,000 yuan. After the harvest, a violent struggle developed over the problem of distribution. Some of the people suggested retaining less and distributing more. Young people in particular were thinking all the time of using the opportunity to buy a bicycle or to do some personal thing.

In accordance with the demand of the Party branch, the League branch proposed a new course of "what to do after a bumper harvest" in line education, carried out education in "unified planning with due consideration for all parties concerned" and "arduous struggle" on the young people, and helped them deal correctly with the relations between the state, the collective and the individual.

Communist Youth League member Wang Shui-hsing planned to get married after the autumn harvest, and he suggested distributing a bit more so that he could afford a few more tables of food for his guests. By means of the education, he voluntarily altered his plan, and persuaded his parents to adopt the new form of wedding. With the pace set by the broad masses of League members and young people, thinking was very quickly unified in the whole production brigade. This production brigade sold 280,000 catties more grain to the state than in 1970 and still kept 80,000 catties of grain in reserve. The ration of the commune members was also correspondingly increased. Suitable arrangements were also made in cash distribution. Apart from transferring a portion of the increased income to general reserve, the rest was distributed to the commune members.

Shock Troops in Production Struggle

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." By means of the line education, the broad masses of League members and young people of Ch'engkuan production brigade are in high spirits and full of vigor. They are not only a fighting force in the struggle against the enemy, but are also shock troops in production struggle.

Twenty li away where the water divides, Ch'engkuan production brigade has 260 mow of marshy land on a mound on the hillside. In the past because it was farmed by several production teams, with commune members dashing about, labor was wasted, management was poor and output was low.

In the winter of 1970-71, after the establishment of the new League branch, the battle cry of "Make war on the low-yield land on the mound. Pledge to turn low-yield into high-yield" was immediately sounded, and in great numbers the broad masses of young people applied for permission to be sent to transform the low-yield land on the hill. They set up a hill farming team on where the water divides. Some 130 young people, living in sheds and sleeping on the ground, dug ditches on the land and drained away the water. After battling heroically for several months, they opened up 16 drainage ditches totalling more than 4,000 meters long. They also built cattle barns, pig sties and sheep folds on the slopes and by the side of the fields, and raised 192 head of oxen, sheep and pigs to get manure on the spot for transforming the low-yield fields.

Last June, it looked as if a bumper harvest in early rice was in sight. One night, there was a sudden storm, and heavy rain fell incessantly. It was 10 o'clock at night, and 16 of the straw sheds of this hill farming team were blown away. Wearing their bamboo hat and their coir rain-cape, everybody fearlessly stood steadfast at their station. Some one asked, "How long can this hill farming team carry on?" One and all they resolutely replied, "As long as we are here, the hill farming team will carry on. We shall trample difficulties underfoot and we pledge to develop the land." The next day, without waiting for daylight, they went up the hill and threw themselves into the tense battle.

After two years of arduous struggle, a tremendous transformation has taken place in the backward physiognomy of the low-yield land where the water divides. At present, they have already built a granary capable of storing 300,000 catties of grain, 20 new tile-covered houses and they are also operating a grain and feed processing plant. At night, electric lights shine brightly and the somnolent wilderness in the desolate hillside seethes with life.

Last year, the per-mow yield on these 200-plus mow of marshy land leaped from the 500-plus catties of 1970 to 1,060 catties. At the same time, they also reclaimed the hill to build farmland and planted more than 150 mow of kumkuat, laichee and pineapple.

"Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve, which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies." The young people of Ch'engkuan production brigade are determined to establish a new enterprise in the countryside, and they are always rushing to where the difficulties are great. For the sake of satisfying the need of basic farm construction, Wang A-chen, a young girl of 17 and a member of the League branch who led 12 strong young girls and several young men, organized themselves into a masonry team and struggled night and

day in the stone quarry. In the past two years, they have altogether quarried more than 2,000 cubic meters of stone and granite.

When the people saw how the young people are bearing great hardships and laboring patiently to create a new enterprise for the revolution, they all praised them as "Definitely a most active and vigorous force!"

- By the Communist Youth League of Ch'angt'ai hsien

* * *

Oppose Corruption by Bourgeois Ideas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) The three production teams of Tapao production brigade of Tapao commune in Cholu hsien, Hopei Province, have 87 young people of whom 21 are Communist Youth League members. Guided by the Party branch of the production brigade, the League branch is leading the League members and young people in developing an unremitting struggle against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas so that the new generation may grow up healthily.

In the past two years, some 11 young people have joined the League and two of the League members have been admitted into the Party. In addition, three have become deputy production team leaders and twelve have become leaders of work teams. They are shaping up into a backbone force in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

The League branch of Tapao production brigade was founded in the latter part of 1969, and most of the branch committee members had never done any League work before. At the beginning, when they saw some of the League members and young people assaulted by bourgeois ideas, they were worried and did not know how to deal with the problem.

The Party branch of the production brigade organized them in time for a study of the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism as well as Chairman Mao's series of teachings on youth work, which enabled them to realize that: Problems that existed among the League members and the young people were nothing unusual, and were but a reflection of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism. Class enemies always use all sly and devious means to win over the young people from the proletariat. Because the young people lack class struggle experience and social life experience, they invariably are not on guard against the corrosive assault of insidious and unobstrusive bourgeois ideas, and because of that, are easily hoodwinked.

As a helper to the Party, the fundamental task of the Communist Youth League is to educate the young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and train them into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

After understanding was enhanced and the orientation ascertained, they led the young people to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize old ideas, old culture and old customs and habits of the exploiting classes, enabled the young people to receive tempering in the storm of class struggle and line struggle, and improved their immunity. The Party branch of the production brigade realistically strengthened leadership, and with the secretary personally doing the grasping and a deputy secretary put in charge of youth work, the Party branch committee of the brigade regularly carried out analysis on the situation of class struggle and the ideological condition of the young people in the countryside, and helped them grasp ideological seeds of coming tendencies.

In this production brigade lived a rich peasant element who was always full of smiles and sweet talk when mixing with people, and would always treat them to drinks, etc. The poor and lower-middle peasants called her an old witch, but some of the young people thought her "sincere" and "kind." She took advantage of that and invited some of the young people to her home and disseminated bourgeois ideas of the exploiting classes among them. For the sake of ensnaring the young people, she promised a sweet young thing to several persons. When young girls visited her, she would say, "See how lovely this child is growing up to be. Better find a lover quickly instead of wasting all your time working on the fields." Some of the young people were deceived, and at night they would go to her house and no longer attend study and other meetings.

In the light of this situation, the League branch used the time at night for the holding of study classes, organized everybody with reference to this incident to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget the class struggle" and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle." At the same time, by extensively developing class education activities and inviting such peopld as Yang Hsing-ch'eng, the secretary of the Party branch, and Lin Yü-lien, an old Party member, to give talks on the village history, and by carrying out an investigation on old peasant Wang Wen-k'uei who used to work as an indentured servant for this rich peasant element, acquainted the people with her sinful past.

The League branch mobilized the young people to expose and criticize her current activity of trying to win over and corrupt the young people, and enabled them to see through her reactionary physiognomy and evil intention. In great numbers the young people who had been hoodwinked discussed the danger and looked for the cause. Some of the young people said angrily, "This rich peasant element tried to win us over with the intention of making us follow her to the restoration of capitalism. We must definitely not let her succeed with her design." By means of this struggle, the League members and the young people of the whole production brigade gained a profound education.

The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat over the young people takes many forms. Corrosion of young people by such means as publications and cultural entertainments constitutes an important aspect of the struggle in the ideological sphere.

For some time, some bad publications were circulated among the young people of this production brigade. Some of the young people were so attracted by them that they even forgot their meals. Influenced by these bad books, some became restless and disturbed and were given to flights of fancy. They showed no interest in their study and lost their zeal for work. Some of them began to seek the style of bourgeois living, became afraid of dirt and fatigue, and took an interest in good food and clothes.

The poor and lower-middle peasants, no longer able to countenance that, criticized them, saying, "These young people are saying feudal, bourgeois and revisionist things, and behaving and acting like lords and ladies, and are not at all like a commune member!" For the sake of enabling everybody to realize

the seriousness of this problem, the League branch, with the help of the Party branch of the production brigade, organized the League members and young people to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and carried out a discussion with reference to the evil of reading bad books. Everybody realized that the reading of bad books was definitely not a minor matter, and the pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism could corrupt insidiously the soul of the people. In the light of the pernicious influence on some of the young people, the League branch organized the League members and young people to develop on many occasions a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, raised the ability of everyone to distinguish between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds, and improved their immunity.

For the sake of better using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the young people, the League branch, on the basis of the capacity of the young people for advancement, their enthusiasm, their love for action and their willingness to engage in collective activities, has organized League members and young people to unfold various types of academic and cultural activities.

Apart from spending a regular organizational life, the League members are also regularly accepted for participation in Party classes attended by Party members. Each Wednesday night of the week is a study period for the young people. They have organized a correspondent and reporting group, a newspaper reading group, and are running the broadcasting station and the blackboard bulletin of the production brigade to propagate the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the general and specific policies of the Party, and to criticize the reactionary concepts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The young people are also organized to study agricultural and forestry technology and carry out scientific experiment in the fine seed farm and the special forestry team of the production brigade. Such activities not only serve to conduct propaganda among the masses, but also enable the League members and young people to acquire education and tempering.

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YOUTH AND CUSTOMS

Revolutionary Young People Should Set the Pace in Changing Customs and Traditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1972)

Changing Customs and Traditions in Marriage

by

The League branch of Paits'un production brigade of Anp'ing commune in Hsiyang hsien, Shansi

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a very large portion of the people in our Paits'un production brigade were deeply affected by ancient customs and habits. For example, presents were required for marriage engagements and they would have to invite friends and relatives to feasting and drinking at weddings. Because of over-spending at weddings, some of the families experienced financial difficulties after the event, disharmony appeared between husband and wife and between mother and daughter-in-law, and their participation in political activities and productive labor was hindered.

In order to get rid of old ideas, old cutlure and old customs and habits of the exploiting class and to establish socialist new ideas, new culture and new customs and habits in a big way, we have under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade actively advocated and popularized a new form of wedding. The pace was set by Kao Yü-lin, the secretary of the League branch. When he married, he neither accepted gifts nor gave a dinner party to invite guests, but held the ceremony in the League branch and spoke at length on the political significance of changing customs and traditions in marriage. During the ceremony, the parents gave their children a remember-hardship and count-blessing lesson.

At that time, it happened to be the season for wheat planting, and the production brigade was short handed for gathering manure. The bride broke away from former traditions, and not long after the ceremony, took part right away in gathering manure and gave an inspiration to the women of the whole production brigade.

Because of that, there developed a violent struggle between two ideas. The class enemies cried, "This is a once-in-a-lifetime occasion. To behave so pettily and niggardly is a disgrace." Some of the people with backward ideas also subscribed to this view. We organized the young people to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching on getting rid of the old and bringing in the new, criticized and repudiated various forms and shades of evil wind, insisted on having the cadres, Party members and League members set the pace and turn the new form of wedding into a propaganda front for getting rid of the old and bringing in the new. In the past several years, such comrades as Lien Hsi-feng, Kao Hsi-lin, Kao Chih-fu, and others have in

succession celebrated their weddings along the line of getting rid of the old and bringing in the new, which has a very great effect on the whole production team.

This year, Hou Sheng-li, a member of the propaganda committee of the Party branch, was about to be married. For the past several years, because of his many struggles against old habits, naturally his wedding attracted a great deal of attention. Some of the people said, "Sheng-li is about to be married. We have heard the high tune he used to sing, let us hear what tune he is going to sing this time." Hou Sheng-li thought, "How this wedding is to be conducted is not only a question of form, but also a struggle of different ideas and lines."

Before the wedding, he visited the home of his fiancee many times to carry out ideological work on his financee and her parents, and propagated the significance of changing customs and traditions. The parents on both sides were delighted to support their children in holding the wedding in a new way. The Party branch and the League branch of the production brigade energetically publicized the event, and by mobilizing the young people to discuss it, enabled the young people of the whole production brigade to gain a lively education.

Several years ago, it was not an easy thing for our production brigade to have a wedding. Since the popularization of the new form of wedding, conditions have greatly changed. Last year, six young couples in our production brigade were married in succession by changing customs and traditions, and this has greatly stimulated the ideological progress as well as the study and work of the people. Henceforth, we must continue to grasp well to this item of work, get rid of the "four olds" and establish the "four news," and let the thought of Mao Tse-tung hold sway on all fronts.

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Educate the Young People To Practice Late Marriage and Family Planning

by

The Party branch of No. 15 production brigade of
Yinghsiung commune in Nant'ung hsien, Kiangsu

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to show concern for the growth of the younger generation," we have in giving line education paid attention to educating the League members and young people to practice late marriage and family planning. By means of this education, proletarian new ideas and ethics have gradually taken roots in the minds of the young people in our production brigade, and a new vogue of taking pride in late marriage and family planning is beginning to take shape.

In the past, owing to the remnant ideological influence of the exploiting class, the phenomenon of early marriage and absence of family

planning was quite serious in our district. On many occasions we carried out education in late marriage and family planning on League members and young people, criticized the crimes of the class enemy in society in endeavoring to sabotage the work of late marriage and family planning, and lectured at length on the advantages of late marriage and family planning and the danger of early marriage and lack of family planning. There has been a marked improvement in the awareness of League members and young people, and everybody conscientiously accepts late marriage and family planning.

In order to enable education in this direction to become more extensive and penetrating still, we have also made use of various forms of propaganda in literature and art to give impetus to the work of late marriage and family planning in the whole production brigade. Comrade Shen P'ing, a woman committee member of the League branch and leader of the production brigade, set the pace by writing and performing in such theatrical numbers as "Late marriage is good." She also set the pace in drawing up plans for late marriage, and voluntarily carried out ideological work on her own family and on other parties well.

At the same time, she also actively carried out ideological work well on other League members and young people. At present, some 159 young people in the whole production brigade have already made plans for late marriage, 110 married young couples have taken measures to practice family planning, and 12 League members and young people have voluntarily postponed their marriage plans. The League organizations in our production brigade play a very active part in pushing forward the work of late marriage and family planning.

While educating the young people to practice late marriage and family planning, we have at the same time also grasped vigorously the education in getting rid of the old and bringing in the new, changing customs and traditions and adopting the new form of wedding. The daughter of T'ao Hung-tao, a commune member of the No. 10 production team was getting married during the Spring Festival this year. At first he was prepared to slaughter a hog and invite some friends and relatives back for a celebration. When we learned of the matter, we visited him many times to study Chairman Mao's teachings together with the whole family, and talked of the harm of old ideas, old customs and habits. This enabled them to improve their ideological awareness very quickly, and they decided to hold their wedding in the new way by changing customs and traditions. Later, we used this incident as a typical example for extensive propagation among the people and achieved very good results.

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Returning the Present

This incident occurred in the No. 3 production team of the No. 1 production brigade of Tach'i commune in Lot'ien hsien, Hupeh Province.

It was noon on the day of the Dragon Boat Festival, and Feng Chi-chiao had just returned home from work. Her mother came out happily from her

room to meet her and said affectionately, "Chü-chiao, come over and have a look!"

"What is there to see?" asked Chü-chiao following her mother into the room.

"You silly girl," her mother replied, "have you forgotten what day this is? Your future mother-in-law has sent presents over." So saying, she took the present from the basket and showed it to her daughter.

Only then did Chü-chiao realize that her mother-in-law was still sending "Dragon Boat Festival presents" over. On the one hand she blamed her fiancé for not doing the right thing, and on the other hand she turned her face and left the room.

The reason was, before the Dragon Boat Festival, the Party branch and the League branch of the production brigade decided to carry out another education in changing customs and traditions and practicing diligence and frugality. In accordance with the arrangements of the League branch on many occasions the 3rd detachment of the League team organized the young people of the whole team to carry out study. At the meeting, Chü-chiao also expressed her determination, and after the meeting she again talked things over with her fiancé. He likewise expressed that he must do work in his family well, and would not send any "present" over. However, on that day, things were still being sent over. How could she help not feeling angry?

At that time, Chü-chiao thought of Chairman Mao's teachings, and her mind was in turmoil. She thought, "Opposing ancient customs and traditions as well as ostentation and waste is a serious struggle, and I definitely cannot afford to lose the battle." When she thought of that, she was determined to return the present. Thereupon she explained the reason to her mother, and without taking her meal, took the basket and went straight to the home of her future mother-in-law.

When she arrived at her future mother-in-law's house, she saw her fiancé blaming her mother for sending the present without consulting him. When she saw that, Chü-chiao had a talk with her fiancé and they decided to carry out work on the mother together. Every word Chü-chiao said was right and the future mother-in-law was convinced and she firmly supported the action of Chü-chiao. Chü-chiao was then able to return home with the burden lifted from her heart.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Central China Province Expands Small Non-Ferrous Metal Industry

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 23, 1972)

non-ferrous metals produced by locally-run small mines in central china's hunan province in january-september scored a 12 per cent increase over the same 1971 period.

sixtyseven counties in the province have in recent years built 177 small non-ferrous metal mines and factories. over 200 ore-showing points were opened up. their total output accounted for one-tenth of hunan's output last year.

hunan province abounds in non-ferrous metal deposits. in the mass movement to locate and open up mines in response to chairman mao's call to "develop the mining industry", the hunan people have followed the example of the workers of the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, and displayed a spirit of self-reliance and hard work. workers of the hengtung county lead and zinc mine made 75 pieces of mining equipment and transformed a deserted tunnel into a semi-mechanized mine. at paishan copper mine in chitung county, the workers built an ore-dressing plant entirely on their own. changning county put nine small mines into operation in less than five months.

working in line with the principle of walking on two legs, that is, the simultaneous development of central and locally run industries, of big and medium-sized and small industries, and using both modern and indigenous methods, hunan encourages the mining industry at regional and county levels, right down to the commune and production brigade. the seven counties in hengyang administrative region are all running small non-ferrous metal mines, which have opened a total of 35 ore points. in chenchou region, such small mines number 29. the production capacity and technical level of many are growing. a small mine in changning county had only 27 workers at the start. it now has a work staff of 250.

while supplying the country and the locality with mineral ores, these small non-ferrous metal industries also add to the collective funds of the people's communes and support agriculture. eleven of the 12 communes in linwu county are running small non-ferrous metal mines, relying on the funds thus accumulated and a state subsidiary, they have built five factories producing farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement, set up five hydraulic power stations and equipped themselves with tractors, diesel engines, pumps, rice milling and threshing machines.

TECHNOLOGY

Electric Welder Writes Book on Technology

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 23, 1972)

one of the scientific and technical books published during the great proletarian cultural revolution is "practical experience in electric arc gas cutting". its author is an electric welder with 18 years of experience at the harbin boiler plant in the northeast china province of heilungkiang.

forty-year-old liang yen-teh has made scores of technical innovations to help build boilers for thermal power stations. he became a worker-engineer in 1960. this book was written on the basis of his experience over the years.

when he first learned electric welding in the plant, backward tools were used to prepare the metal edges of the work pieces for welding. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," liang yen-teh decided to find better ways. in cooperation with workers and technicians he used electric arc gas cutting for welding boilers in 1959. the electric arc melted the metal, compressed air blew away the slag and a semi-circular joint groove was formed to deposit the metal. replacing the conventional method, this technique raise labour efficiency a dozen times and helped eliminate noise.

the party organization of the industrial department and factory leadership commended liang yen-teh, and encouraged him to write a book to sum up his experience.

born in a poor peasant family, liang yen-teh had only a few years of schooling. with the help of the party organization, technical personnel and workers, he surmounted many difficulties arising in the course of writing the text.

he wrote the book and studied related data in spare time. he often went to workshops to consult experienced workers on how to deal with some difficult problems. he visited factories and universities concerned and a welding research institute to pool the wisdom of the teachers and scientific and technical personnel so as to better understand theoretical questions and new welding techniques. he discussed the text repeatedly with workers and gathered their suggestions while continuing to work at their side after he became an engineer.

liang yen-teh enriched the contents of his book with the advanced experience of the workers, including that of a veteran in arc gas cutting steel plates and a young workers' application of the technique to circular seam welding of a round container.

party organizations in the plant provided facilities for his writing. veteran workers and scientific researchers enthusiastically helped him by experiments to apply the electric arc gas cutting method to more work pieces. they also made many helpful suggestions.

liang yen-teh summed up and improved his experience in production and finished the book after six years of efforts. the book was issued by the peking machine-building industry publishing house in 1968. a second edition came out in 1971. electric welders praise this text for its systematic, concise and easily understandable introduction to the principle and method of electric arc gas cutting.

MASS LINE

South China Production Brigade Adheres to Mass Line

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 23, 1972)

lively democratic life fires people's enthusiasm for socialism in a south china production brigade.

since its setting up, the malu production brigade in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region has devised many ways to solicit opinions among the masses. the brigade holds meetings of representatives of brigade members regularly and the production teams hold meetings with all the members participating every year. at these meetings the major issues are discussed and decisions made. at one such meeting, the cadres collected 200 proposals.

the brigade leaders also obtain comments and suggestions by working among experienced peasants, young people and women or inviting them to cadres' meetings. the peasants are encouraged to paste up their proposals on walls.

the brigade party branch and revolutionary committee study the peasants' proposals and readily adopt them or start experiments if feasible. they patiently explain to the masses why some proposals are not practical and cannot be put into effect.

when the brigade planned to reclaim a barren hill slope in 1970, two peasants suggested that siphons be laid to lead water across a deep gully to irrigate the land. the leadership referred this to the masses for discussion and more proposals. the result was a well-

balanced plan. the peasants completed two 150-meter-long siphons and a two-kilometer-long ditch and opened up three hectares of land uphill.

it was again at popular request that the brigade last winter set up eight small pulp mills using local material.

the cadres have benefited a lot from this practice and steadily improved their work. when a cadre showed signs of complacency in face of success, the masses pinpointed them and urged him to overcome them. the brigade party branch secretary, mo shou-chuan, is a deputy to the third national people's congress. he often asks the peasants for their opinions, which, he says, show the masses' love for the cadres.

the brigade produced six tons of grain per hectare seven years running, reaching 7.5 tons last year. output of early rice this year was 12 per cent higher than last year's despite a dry spell. forestry, sideline production and brigade-run industry all show marked progress.

SALT PRODUCTION

South China Coastal Area Wrests Saltfields from Sea

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 23, 1972)

displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers of the peimu saltfield in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region put up a 3,700-metre-long sea dyke and wrested 438 hectares of saltfields from the sea. eighty hectares of the new saltfields have been put into production.

the salt workers built a 2,000-metre-long dyke to get 70 hectares of saltfields in 1968. in autumn, 1970, work began on the present project. more than 400,000 cubic metres of earth were poured in and over 20,000 cubic metres of stone paved, despite the strong wind and ferocious sea waves.

over one hundred workers formed a shock team and overcame one difficulty after another. once a hurricane with rainstorm hit the construction site. a 160-metre-long section of the newly built dyke which had not yet been paved was in danger of being smashed by the pounding waves. the workers braved the hurricane and rainstorm to strengthen it. many were struck down by the storm, but they persisted on. they won the battle.

the salt workers quarried stones and made their own working tools and part of the building material they needed for building the dyke and the crystallizing pans. in this way they saved nearly one million yuan for the state.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Establishment of Albania-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a reception here this evening in warm celebration of the twentythird anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between albania and china.

attending were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, ma wen-po and yu chan, vice-foreign ministers, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of departments concerned yang li-kung, jen yun-chung, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, wang ti-kang, hsu han-ping, li ting-chuan and chu chuan-hsien.

present were mrs. robo, counsellor of the albanian embassy here jovan andoni and mrs. andoni, and other officials of the embassy.

the albanian and chinese comrades jubilantly celebrated the festival of the two peoples. in their toasts, both ambassador robo and vice-minister yu chan pointed out that the albanian and chinese people would always unite and be victorious together in their common struggle.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 23, 1972)

the albanian friendship military delegation with comrade beqir balluku as leader and comrades hito cako and rahman pertlaku as deputy leaders wound up a visit to the lake city of hangchow and left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of chang tsai-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in hangchow, including tan chi-lung, tieh ying, lai ko-ko, hsia chi, chung hsien-wen, chen ling-yun and wang tzu-ta.

comrade balluku and other albanian comrades, accompanied by comrades tan chi-lung and chang tsai-chieh, visited the hangchow tapestry mill this morning. the workers presented the albanian comrades-in-arms with tapestries showing the chinese people's great leader chairman mao shaking hands with the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha.

when beqir balluku and other albanian comrades arrived at the mill they were greeted by several hundred workers at the gateway, who beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful scarves and shouted slogans of welcome.

comrade balluku was briefed on the mill's production by the mill revolutionary committee leading members and toured the designing, weaving and checking workshops. he congratulated the workers on their achievements and urged them to produce more and better products in line with chairman mao's teachings as part of their effort to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Shanghai Banquet Honors Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 23, 1972)

chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, hosted a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian friendship military delegation with beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, as its leader and hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the army, as its deputy leaders.

present were chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, who are accompanying the delegation on its visit.

also present were leading comrades of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in the city, including chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen, liu yao-tsung and feng kuo-chu.

among the guests were albanian comrades now visiting or being trained here.

in his speech, comrade chang chun-chiao paid the most cordial regards and highest tribute to the comrades on the albanian friendship military delegation and through them to the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, to the glorious albanian party of labour and the government of the republic, and to the heroic albanian people and people's army.

comrade chang chun-chiao said: a mere mention of heroic albania fills everyone of us with particular warmth. we are comrades-in-arms in the same trench, class brothers as close as kins, revolutionary comrades marching forward shoulder to shoulder. the shanghai people will never forget the effective support given them by the fraternal albanian working class and people in the january 1966 revolutionary storm in shanghai during china's great proletarian cultural revolution. this is comrade balluku's fourth visit to shanghai. every visit of his has brought encouragement to the people of shanghai.

he said: the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, uphold the principles of marxism-leninism, resolutely oppose the imperialist and social-imperialist policies of aggression, expansion and war, and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations all over the world. with rifle in one hand and pick in the other, the albanian people have carried on socialist revolution and construction and turned a poor and backward mountainous european country into an advanced and invincible bulwark of socialism in a matter of two decades.

the shanghai people, like the rest of the chinese people, will forever unite, fight and win victory together with the albanian people and people's army no matter what happens in the world, chang chun-chiao concluded.

speaking on behalf of the albanian friendship military delegation, comrade beqir balluku conveyed the most cordial and warmest revolutionary greetings of the albanian people, the albanian people's army, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha to the people of shanghai.

he warmly praised the great victories won by the working class and other revolutionary people of shanghai under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. he said: during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao,

the working class and other people of shanghai always stood by chairman mao's revolutionary line, courageously defended this line, and launched an all-out offensive on the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and company.

comrade balluku said: the chinese people's liberation army is flesh and blood of the chinese people. it is a genuine army of the workers and peasants, a sharp weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat. led by chairman mao, the army has always remained loyal to the party, to the people and to its duty, defending the frontiers and standing ready at all times to deal stunning blows at any enemy intruders.

he added: the albanian people and army feel it an honour to have the chinese people and army as their true friends and comrades-in-arms. we are brotherly comrades-in-arms in the struggle to defend the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are bound together by a lofty goal which is to oppose the most ferocious enemies of our times -- imperialism and social-imperialism. our friendship has stood the test of violent storms. it is unbreakable, strong as steel. this friendship has been nurtured by the great leaders of our two peoples, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, and therefore is everlasting.

the albanian friendship military delegation arrived here from hangchow by special plane this afternoon. it was greeted at the airport by comrade chang chun-chiao and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this afternoon in the company of chou chun-lin, liu yao-tsung, chang tsai-chien and other comrades.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception to Celebrate 23rd Anniversary of Sino-Albanian Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 23, 1972)

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua gave a reception here on november 21, to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and albania.

attending the reception were a. kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albania-china friendship society; government ministers n. nase, r. hanku, k. ngjela, m. qirko, a. verli, l. zicishti and s. baholli; members of the a.p.l.

central committee b. shtylla, d. mamaqi and d. poci; and chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council m. fuga.

present at the reception were the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry and the chinese sports delegation.

ambassador liu chen-hua and foreign minister n. nase spoke at the reception which was permeated with the great friendship between china and albania.

ambassador liu chen-hua said: "the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania, which was formed in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, will surely be steadily strengthened and developed because this friendship has been steeled by the communist party of china led by comrade mao tsetung and the albanian party of labour led by comrade enver hoxha, and is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has been tested in the long, acute and complicated revolutionary struggles for the common ideals and can not be undermined by any force."

the ambassador continued: following the teachings of chairman mao, we will, as always, forever unite with the albanian people, fight together with them, and support, help, learn from and encourage each other. no matter what roaring waves and storms we may meet on our road of advance hereafter, our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will continue to hold high the great revolutionary banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, fight shoulder to shoulder, brave winds and waves, march victoriously forward and fight side by side to the very end for the complete victory of the world revolutionary cause."

foreign minister nase said, "the albanian people treasure and protect as the apple of the eye the great revolutionary friendship and steel-like unity linking our two parties, our two peoples and our two countries. the friendship between albania and china is unbreakable because it is one between the peoples and because its builders are our two marxist-leninist parties and our two great leaders, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. this friendship was born and tempered in the joint struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism. it has stood all tests in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all the reactionaries. no storm whatsoever can shake the monolithic foundation of this friendship."

during the reception, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly toasted to the further growth and consolidation of the friendship between china and albania and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Chairman Shehu Receives Chinese Metallurgical Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 23, 1972)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received today the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun.

present on the occasion were a. carcani and s. koleka, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of albania; a. kellezi, president of the state planning commission; k. theodhosi, minister of industry and mining; n. nase, minister of foreign affairs; k. kasapi, secretary-general of the council of ministers of albania; and z. hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mining.

present also were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and economic counsellor li hsiao-lin.

after the reception which proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere, comrade m. shehu had a picture taken with the chinese comrades.

yesterday, k. theodhosi, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of industry and mining, received the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Bank Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 22, 1972)

the delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, left here today for tanzania after a friendly visit to algeria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leaders of the departments concerned including mostafai seghir, governor of the central bank of algeria, saibi, director of the department for external financial affairs of the algerian ministry of finance. hou teh-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and hsu feng, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here were also present.

on the evening of november 20, hou teh-chang held a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit

to algeria. present at the banquet were ismail mahroug, algerian minister of finance, aoufi, secretary-general of the ministry of finance, mostafai seghir, and leading members of various other banks.

layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, yesterday received and feted all members of the delegation.

during its stay in the country the delegation was accorded a warm reception by algerian bank circles and government departments concerned. they had a full exchange of views on the development of cooperation in banking between the two countries.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Arrives in Changsha from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 23, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth arrived here from shanghai by special train this afternoon.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, accompanied the prime minister here. also in the party were madame sarin chhak, wife of the minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., ministers chau seng, chan youran, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith, and cambodian envoys to foreign countries.

they were given a warm welcome at the railway station by hua kuo-feng, acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi, liu shan-fu, li chen-chun and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, chao kuang-en, deputy political commissar of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and ching lin, chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee.

when prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests alighted from the train, hua kuo-feng and others warmly shook hands with them. children presented them with flowers. the welcoming crowd beat drums and cymbals and shouted slogans to express their profound sentiments for the cambodian comrades-in-arms.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling also accompanied the guests to changsha.

hua kuo-feng gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests in the evening.

in his toast at the banquet, hua kuo-feng warmly praised the brilliant, strategic victories the kingdom of cambodia won recently on various battle fields under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union.

hua kuo-feng said: the hunan people, like the rest of the chinese people, treasure very much the militant friendship nurtured by samdech norodom sihanouk and chairman mao and constantly developed in the common struggle. in line with the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the hunan people will forever unite, fight and win victory together with the cambodian people.

in his toast, samdech penn nouth said: we are very excited that we have the chance to visit hunan because there are many traces here showing the noble revolutionary life and activities of great chairman mao tsetung.

he spoke highly of the achievements made by the hunan people in socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's teachings.

samdech penn nouth gave an account of the excellent situation in the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: our people are resolved to continue the struggle without compromise till our motherland is completely liberated. this correct stand of ours for persisting in struggle has won strong support from the people of china, viet nam, laos, korea, and the rest of the world. by relying on our own strength and holding our destiny firmly in our own hands, and enjoying the reliable and staunch backing of vast china and the support of the people of the world, we can certainly win complete victory.

when the cambodian guests stopped over in hangchow yesterday on their way to changsha, leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee tan chi-lung, tieh ying, lai ko-ko and wang tzu-ta mounted the train to give their best regards to them.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Cuba for Home

(NCNA-English Havana, Nov. 22, 1972)

the chinese friendship group with yang ko-chung as head and hsueh tuan as deputy head left cuba for home by air yesterday evening after concluding a visit to cuba.

earlier in the afternoon, a farewell party was given in honour of the group by leaders of the international tourist department of the cuban national institute of tourist industry. present at the party were president of the cuba-china friendship association baldomero alvarez and deputy director of the cuban institute for friendship with other peoples arturo espinosa. chinese ambassador to cuba chang te-chun was also present.

the chinese friendship group arrived in cuba on october 28. during their friendly visit, they had visited a number of factories, farms and ranches, schools, scenic spots and tourist centres.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Health Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

chen jen-hung, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the egyptian health delegation led by professor mahmoud mahamod mahfouz, minister of health.

among the guests were mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy here, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. chen jen-hung and minister mahfouz spoke at the banquet, wishing that the friendship between the people of china and egypt and the friendly relations of cooperation in the field of public health between the two countries would develop constantly.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and peking medical workers tsao ke-chiang, chen hai-feng, li hsiu-chen, chu chao, wu chieh-ping, yang chih, pai hsiang-ku, wu huan-hsing, wang ta-wan, hsin yu-ling, liao chia-chen, feng chuan-yi and wu cheng-chien.

CHINA AND ITU

Secretary-General of International Telecommunication Union Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

mohamed mili, secretary-general of the international telecommunication union, left here by plane this afternoon for a visit to shanghai prior to his return to geneva. he was seen off at the airport by chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese telecommunications administration, and leading members of departments concerned shen wei-liang and mao tung-chih.

during his stay in peking, mr. mili visited telecommunications enterprises, toured scenic spots and historical sites, and had friendly talks with director chung fu-hsiang and other leading members of chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and jamaica

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of jamaica, through their specially appointed representatives meeting in ottawa, have held friendly consultations concerning relations between the two governments and the two peoples.

both governments confirm their adherence to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, of equality and of mutual benefit, and consider that the development of relations between the two countries on the basis of these principles will be to the mutual advantage of the two countries and of their peoples.

the jamaican government recognises the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

accordingly, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of jamaica, in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation between their two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations as from this date and to exchange ambassadors as early as practicable.

the chinese government and the jamaican government have agreed mutually to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of the embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly consultation, and in accordance with international practice.

(signed) yao kuang
ambassador extraordinary and
plenipotentiary of the people's
republic of china to canada

(signed) v.c. smith
high commissioner for
jamaica to canada

ottawa, november 21, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Friendship Delegation of Western Japan Tribal Liberation Activists

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of the friendship delegation of the western japan tribal liberation activists. the delegation's leader is katsuji watanabe, secretary general is kyoshin kubota, and adviser is setsukaju senkai.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, and chang yu, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND LAOS

New Lao Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

lien pravongviengkham, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of laos to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

with the ambassador was khamtan ratanavong, counsellor of the lao embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista Leave Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 23, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista concluded their visit to changsha and left here for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by hua kuo-feng, acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi, commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, ching lin, chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

leaving on the same plane were the other distinguished nepalese guests accompanying prime minister and madame bista on the visit and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

this morning prime minister and madame bista and the other distinguished guests in separate groups visited a people's commune and ceramic factory. they were given a warm welcome by the people there.

Nepalese Prime Minister Arrives in Kwangchow from Changsha

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 23, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista arrived here for a visit from changsha by special plane this afternoon, in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei. they were given a warm welcome by more than 2,000 people in kwangchow.

arriving on board the same plane were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and madame subba, major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance, and other distinguished nepalese guests. yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the guests to kwangchow.

present at the airport to greet the guests were ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife meng wen-hung, wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, jen ssu-chung, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, chao tzu-yang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

the airport flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china today and was festively bedecked for the occasion. prime minister and madame bista and the other distinguished nepalese guests walked round to meet the crowd of well-wishers in the company of li hsien-nien and ting sheng. young people in their holiday dress performed joyous dances, others beat drums and gongs and waved flowers and streamers amid cheers of "warm welcome to prime minister bista exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the airport was a scene of warm friendship between the people of the two countries.

the distinguished nepalese guests were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee this evening. attending were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, ting sheng and his wife meng wen-hung, and wang shou-tao and jen ssu-chung. chen shu-tu, vice-minister of foreign trade, who is now in kwangchow, also attended.

in his speech, ting sheng said: his excellency prime minister bista and madame bista visited kwangchow in 1965, leaving a deep impression on the minds of the people in kwangtung province and kwangchow city. we feel very honoured that they are revisiting us. linked by mountains and rivers, china and nepal have been close friendly neighbours since ancient times. the people of the two countries have a profound traditional friendship between them. we are convinced that his excellency the prime minister's visit to china will certainly promote the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries.

prime minister bista said: i am particularly happy to revisit kwangchow. we are touched by the warm welcome given us in various parts of china. we have found that the chinese people cherish a profound friendship for the people of nepal. i can assure you that the nepalese people cherish the same sentiment toward the chinese people. i hope our current visit will further strengthen the friendly relations between nepal and china.

prime minister and madame bista visited a chrysanthemum show and an orchid garden here this afternoon.

Nepalese Minister Fetes Chinese Government Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 23, 1972)

hom bahadur shrestha, nepalese state minister of law and justice, water and power, gave a dinner here yesterday in honour of chang pin, leader of the visiting chinese government delegation and vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

present at the dinner were ratna bahadur bista, chief justice of the supreme court; rudra prasad giri, minister without portfolio; chaturbhuj prasad singh, minister of commerce, industry and communications; rabindra nath sharma, minister of general administration, water and power, law and justice; jog meher shrestha, minister of home, panchayat and land reform; prayag raj singh suwal, minister of works, transport and health; hari bahadur basnet, minister of forest, agriculture and food; and other state ministers.

tulsi giri, political aide to his majesty king birendra and former chairman of the council of ministers, was also present.

also present were assistant ministers and other high-ranking officials, national panchayat members as well as heads of constitutional organizations.

prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, was also present.

members of the chinese government delegation attended the dinner.

present also were chinese ambassador tsao chih and other officials of the chinese embassy, chinese technicians working in nepal, and diplomatic envoys of some countries.

the dinner was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Meteorological Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 23, 1972)

kim man gum, vice-premier of the korean cabinet received here this morning all members of the visiting chinese meteorological delegation led by chang wen-hsuan, deputy-director of the central meteorological bureau, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were paek ok hyon, acting director of the korean hydro-meteorological bureau and chang shu-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Health Study Group Leaves for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

a 12-member chinese group left here by air today to study the health work in the democratic republic of viet nam. leader of the group is chang jun-hsu and deputy leader is li pei-hsiung.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liu mei-ting, huang hu and chang teh-wei.

phan nhu sam, second secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

a delegation of chinese scientists and technicians led by chiang sheng-chieh, deputy director of the institute of atomic energy of the academy of sciences of china, left here for pakistan by air this afternoon to attend the inaugural ceremony of the karachi nuclear power station.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese scientific and technical workers and leading members of organizations concerned chao ching-pu, li yi, tsao pen-hsi and chu hung-yuan.

riaz muhammad khan, third secretary of the pakistan embassy here, was present.

Tsinghua University Delegation Leaves Pakistan for Home After Attending International Symposium

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 22, 1972)

a chinese tsinghua university delegation led by tang tse-sheng, deputy head of the department of electronics of tsinghua university, left here for home today. the delegation had participated in the pakistan international symposium on electrical engineering and paid a friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation arrived in pakistan on november 15 and attended a three-day pakistan international symposium on electrical engineering under the auspices of the west pakistan university of engineering and technology in lahore.

other countries participating in the symposium were britain, japan, turkey, iran, hungary, the sudan, the united states, jordan, kuwait and poland.

after the symposium, the chinese delegation visited peshwar and other places.

during the visit, the delegation was given warm hospitality and welcome by the pakistan government and people.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 22, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chen hsien as leader and hsu yin-sheng and chang chun-han as deputy leaders arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to sweden after visiting yugoslavia. the team will also take part in the 15th scandinavian table tennis open championship.

it was welcomed at the airport by erik extergren, president, and boerje bergqvist, secretary-general, of the swedish table tennis association. chang fa-tien, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the 15th scandinavian table tennis open championship is scheduled to take place in sweden from november 24 to 26.

taking part in the championship will be table tennis teams from sweden, denmark, norway, finland, britain, france, yugoslavia, china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, south korea, nigeria, poland, hungary, czechoslovakia and the soviet union.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Six US Fishing Vessels Captured by Ecuadorian Navy

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

patrolling torpedo boats of the ecuadorian navy captured yesterday six u.s. fishing vessels operating inside ecuador's 200 mile territorial waters without permission, according to a quito report. the u.s. vessels were escorted to port salinas for trial.

four of the six u.s. fishing vessels are recidivists which will be fined doubly, the ecuadorian official circles announced.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Caoncludes Friendly Visit to Uganda

(NCNA-English Kampala, Nov. 22, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team left here by air this morning after a week-long friendly visit to uganda.

ugandan sports officials and table tennis players were at the airport to see the team off. chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai was also present.

during its stay here, the chinese table tennis players practised and held friendly matches with ugandan table tennis players. colonel trancis nyangweso, chairman of the ugandan national council of sports and concurrently commander of the ugandan army, saw their last match and exhibition game in agha khan club yesterday afternoon. colonel nyangweso, who had led the ugandan table tennis team to the afro-asian table tennis invitational tournament in peking last november, had photos taken with the chinese and ugandan players.

on november 19, the ugandan national council of sports, gave a reception in honour of the chinese team and presented it with souvenirs. ugandan minister of education edward rugumayo was present on the occasion.

during their stay in the country, the chinese players visited makerere university college in the capital, namilyango college in jinja and saint mary college in kisubi, where they held exhibition matches for the faculty members and students. they also went sightseeing in the capital and saw the owen fall's dam, the source of the nile in jinja and the ugandan equator.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Reiterates China's Support for African People's Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 22, 1972)

chinese permanent representative huang hua, speaking at the security council meeting yesterday on ending portuguese colonial rule, reiterated china's support for the african people's struggle for the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and winning national liberation.

huang hua declared that in face of the mounting national liberation movement on the african continent after world war ii, the portuguese colonialists had the audacity to declare the regions, twentytwo times larger than the territory of portugal itself, their so-called "overseas provinces", which they intend to occupy permanently. they have stationed more than a hundred thousand troops there to wage barbarous colonial wars of genocide over a long period. operating from these occupied territories as their bases, they have repeatedly launched armed attacks against guinea, senegal, tanzania, zambia and other independent african countries, posing a grave threat to the sovereignty and security of these countries. they have formed a reactionary military alliance with the most reactionary and brutal colonialist authorities of south africa and southern rhodesia for joint suppression of the national liberation movement in southern africa, thus endangering the independence of the countries in southern africa and posing a grave threat to the peace and security on the african continent.

"today in the 70's of the 20th century, the tiny and decadent portuguese authorities who live on others' handout should dare to act so rampantly and so truculently in defiance of world condemnation precisely because they have the backing of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as their behind-the-scenes bosses. and the portuguese authorities along with the racist regimes of southern rhodesia and south africa have played the role of gendarme in suppressing the african national liberation struggle and menacing the independence of african countries," he said.

"where there is oppression, there is resistance; the more brutal the oppression, the stiffer the resistance. for centuries, the people in the portuguese occupied territories have never ceased their resistance and struggle. after world war ii, the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) have embarked on the road of armed struggle one after another, thus opening up a new chapter in the local people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism", huang hua said. "within a short period, encouraging successes have been achieved in the struggle."

he stressed that the summit conference of the organization of african unity held last june and the summit conference of east and central african states held last september rightly pointed to armed struggle as the only choice for africa to achieve liberation. the colonialists of various descriptions opposed a distinction between just and unjust wars. but "there are certain self-styled friends of the african people who are also advocating the indiscriminate prohibition of the use of all force and opposing the distinction between just and unjust wars, thus feeding the reactionary fallacies of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. it is not difficult to see that their true intention is to make the colonial and semi-colonial peoples submissively accept colonialist enslavement forever, so that the superpowers can have a free hand in re-dividing the world and contending for hegemony.

"no reactionaries in the world will ever step down from the stage of history of their own accord. everything reactionary is the same: if you don't hit it, it won't fall. like all other reactionaries, the portuguese colonial authorities have to be overthrown by the organized people. they will never show 'benevolence' and 'bestow' independence on the people in the portuguese colonies. therefore, the people in the colonies and semi-colonies can only rely on their own strength as the basis of their policy for struggle. while persevering in armed struggle, the oppressed nations and people may, under certain conditions, conduct negotiations with the colonialists at the opportune moment as a means of opposing colonialism. such negotiations, of course, can be held only on condition that the fundamental interests of the people are not impaired. however, the portuguese authorities have all along violated the relevant u.n. and security council resolutions, flatly denied the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) the right to self-determination and independence, and are increasingly intensifying their colonial rule and colonial wars. in view of the prevailing circumstances, one should cherish no fond illusions about these negotiations," huang hua declared.

huang hua said that the chinese delegation supports the following demands of the representatives of many african countries and the national liberation movements of mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau):

"1) the portuguese authorities should be severely condemned for their colonial wars against and reactionary rule over the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) and their numerous armed aggression and provocations against the neighbouring african countries. the portuguese authorities should be asked to put an immediate end to their colonial rule in the above-mentioned regions. at the same time, all the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces must also be severely condemned for giving behind-the-scenes support to the portuguese authorities in prolonging their reactionary rule.

"2) strict arms embargo and sanctions should be applied against the portuguese authorities.

"3) all the justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world should be called upon to give greater assistance and support to the national liberation movement of the people in the portuguese colonies."

huang hua said, "the chinese people and the african people shared the same experience in past history. and now we are faced with common tasks of struggle. the chinese government and people have always regarded the african people's struggle as a great support to us. the chinese people on their part will unswervingly stand by the african people and the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) and, together with them, fight for the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and winning national liberation."

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 23, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-foreign minister, and some of the delegation's advisers and staff ting yuan-hung, cheng yuan-hsing, li pao-cheng, shen jo-yun, lo hsu and chang yun-yi, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon.

they were greeted at the airport by vice-chairman of the military commission yeh chien-ying, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of other departments concerned, including kuang jen-nung, chou fa-yen, miao hai-ling, tai cheng-yuan, yueh chih-chien, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, chou chiu-yeh, an chih-yuan, wang tung, li ting-chuan, peng hua, tsao ke-chiang, ho kung-kai, shen wei-liang, kung pu-sheng, chen teh-ho, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien and chang chan-wu.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conduct Penetrating Investigation and Study and Collect the Wisdom of the Masses

- The Party committee of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command studies the materialist theory of reflection, criticizes idealist transcendentalism and continues to raise the standard of leadership, thus leading the unit to complete various tasks with success

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang command stationed in an outpost by the Yellow Sea seriously studies the materialist theory of reflection and criticizes idealist transcendentalism, thus strengthening the mass point of view and the viewpoint of putting practice in the first place. In exercising leadership, the committee takes the initiative to persist in penetrating the basic levels and to sum up the experiences of the masses, thus continuously raising their standard of leadership and leading the unit to complete the various tasks successfully.

The leading members of the Party committee of this unit are mostly veterans of the Red Army and the 8th Route Army. They have always paid more attention to implementing the Party's mass line. As the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the work style deepens, they study the materialist theory of reflection in relation to reality, reaching a new high level of understanding.

An incidence which took place in the beginning of this year greatly educated members of the Party committee. It happened that a certain garrison company had to carry out a maneuver to block a mock enemy landing. The terrain of the defense area garrisoned by this company was highly complex and there

were many dead angles. In order to obtain the maximum effect of fire power, the Party committee assigned some leading members with combat experience to study and solve the problem. They made out several draft plans but there were always some weak points. Finally, the fighters themselves found a good way out which eliminated all the dead angles without adding either manpower or using additional weapons and at the same time succeeded in encompassing all "the enemy" within an annihilating belt of fire no matter in what direction "the enemy" might strike.

The creativity of the masses educated some veteran cadres and they commended it as something "that has never been thought of before." All the members of the Party committee then seriously studied the Marxist theory of reflection and the teaching that "the masses are the true heroes" and vehemently criticized the idealist transcendentalism peddled by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. All of them agreed that they were surprised and took it as "something that has not been thought before" because they believed only in themselves and not in the masses; and owing to the lack of the mass point of view and the viewpoint of putting practice in the first place, they were unable to pool the wisdom of the masses properly. Hence, all the comrades were determined to arm their minds with the Marxist theory of knowledge, to conscientiously remold their style of work and to persevere in the "from the masses and to the masses" style of leadership.

In the course of going deep into reality, members of the Party committee have seriously learned from the masses. They maintained that adherence to materialism could not be realized just by putting it down on paper or talking about it, but that it should be put into action. It was only by plunging oneself into the practice of mass struggle that one could really pool mass wisdom.

The secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party committee took the lead in going deep into the basic levels, while other Party committee members stayed in fixed points in the companies whenever they did not have to stay in the office to take charge of routine work. Thus, this became a prevailing practice with the cadres in the offices. All of them felt that they could not sit still on the higher level, that if they did not go to the lower levels to listen to the fighters' opinion, they would not be able to work in a down-to-earth manner.

Last March, in order to run well a training team, the secretary of the Party committee carried out investigations in over ten companies respectively. While in the 4th garrison company, he checked on the sentries in the middle of the night and carried out on-the-spot investigations so as to revise the teaching plan for sentry duty. He also participated in drills with the artillery and summed up the practical experiences of the masses. Through extensive investigations and study, he made use of the good experiences gained by the masses to run the training team and to improve its work.

In practice, members of the Party committee adhere to one principle: they always discuss things they themselves are not sure of with the masses, and seek their opinion on things they think they can deal with.

Last June, a certain garrison unit resolved to build a pier and the work plan was made. When approving the plan, the deputy secretary of the Party committee discovered that in the plan, the project scale was big, involving a great deal of investment which was contrary to the principle of hard work and thrift. After he had gone to the site and listened to the ideas put forth by the comrades who had drafted the plan, he found that they had considered the ways of prevention against storms and icebergs rather thoroughly, thus reaffirming parts of the plan that were correct.

In order to solve the problem of the scale of the project and the extent of capital investment, the deputy secretary of the Party committee sought the opinion of old fishermen who were familiar with the area. He also personally visited on observation station of a fraternal unit and listened to the views of fighters who had understood all about the currents in the bay. The masses also made many suggestions and he did not miss any suggestion even if there was only the slightest soundness in it. As a result, although the pier was moved from the east to the west, and it seemed as if the original plan was completely abandoned, yet the good points in the original one were all retained so that the new plan retained what was good in the original one and at the same time made up for the deficiencies.

From their own practice, the Party committee also realized that cognition was a continuous developing process and that new experiences of the masses would constantly make their appearance. They realized that it was only when the leadership had firmly established the mass point of view, persisted in learning from the masses and continued to pool the experiences of the masses that they could further improve their work.

Last May, the unit launched line education in depth and many good experiences were gained by the masses. A certain standing committee member of the Party committee led a work team in summing up the experiences of the 2nd artillery company of a certain unit in integrating various work with active line education. They also held an on-the-spot meeting and this gave much inspiration to all concerned. Later on, the Party committee discovered that new typical cases appeared in the course of propagating the experiences of the 2nd artillery company. A certain garrison company invited poor and lower-middle peasants to act as teachers in conducting education on the Party's basic line, achieving very good results. Several other companies also gained considerable new experiences in learning from the 2nd artillery company and the Party committee gathered together all these experiences and compiled them into materials for line education, thus gradually deepening the line education in the unit.

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MILITARY TRAINING

Recollect Traditions, Discuss the Line and Continue To Strengthen Military Training

- A certain division of the Party Command develops repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style in a penetrating manner and raises the awareness of all of implementing Chairman Mao's army construction line. Filled with political fervor, the broad masses of fighters diligently perfect their skill for destroying the enemy and raise higher their fighting ability

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, November 23, 1972) By means of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement and the constant strengthening of military training, the commanders and fighters of a certain division of the PLA Peking Command are full of vigor, and there is a marked improvement in the political and military quality of the whole unit.

For the past year, this division has developed a repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement in a penetrating manner, and cadres at various levels have gone deep into the company unit to recollect traditions and discuss the line with the fighters, drawn a line of distinction between the two military lines, dealt correctly with the relations between politics and military affairs, and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's army construction line.

A regiment of this unit was responsible for the work of leading the main assault in the campaign of the liberation of Shihchiachuang in November 1947. The commander of this regiment told the company level cadres and fighters about the experience at the time of the battle which enabled everybody to gain an education. This regiment, under battle conditions, was still able to use every opportunity to strengthen political and ideological work as well as military work in an all-round manner, and whipped up a mass upsurge in military training. Arriving at the line of fire, they also developed military democracy in an extensive manner, and by collecting the wisdom of the people, formulated a proposal for the siege.

When the battle began, they breached the walls in only six minutes, opened a way leading to the capture of the city and won the glorious title of "Big Merit Regiment (大功团)." With reference to the battle experience of the past, the commanders and fighters all expressed that they must succeed to and promote the glorious tradition of our army, further strengthen political-ideological work and whip up an upsurge in military training to improve the political and military quality of the unit.

Kuo En-chih, Party committee member and deputy chief of staff of the division, is an officer awarded a special class merit and the title of 1st class combat hero. In an action of interception fought at T'iehyüan in the

War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea, he was in command of a company. By ingeniously organizing his forces and applying tactics flexibly, he battled savagely for six days and nights with the US invaders and destroyed more than 800 of them. In military training, he would go regularly deeply into the company unit to tell the basic level cadres and fighters about his experience in leading his men into battle. He carried out teaching, helping and leading in accordance with actual conditions among the company cadres, and help them carry out military training properly.

In military training, many of the basic level cadres are able by means of practice to improve the level of their combat technique as well as their organizational and command ability. Since the beginning of this year, nearly 50 percent of the battalion and company cadres of this unit have taken part in instruction teams, learned more systematically Chairman Mao's military works, studied some traditional tactics of our army, and criticized the so-called principles of warfare spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They have also demonstrated how to use Chairman Mao's military ideas in organizing the training of the units and in waging war in a practical manner. As a result of the study, there is a great improvement in the trainees, and some of the cadres with weak foundations have become better commanders.

In the past year, the broad masses of fighters, filled with political fervor, are holding winter training during the coldest part of the year, and summer training in the hottest part of the year to master diligently the ability of destroying the enemy and defending the motherland. In summer, they repeatedly learned battle tactics under the hot sun. In winter, they braved the minus 20 to 30 degree cold to scale mountains and cross icy rivers to build up stamina for fighting in the field. By means of hard training, the fighters are full of vigor, and their fighting ability is further enhanced.

This year, all the companies in the whole division have achieved excellent results in target practice with live ammunition, grenade throwing has reached a new standard, and their basic exercise in bayonet fighting shows accuracy, deadliness and skill. There appeared a large number of "iron soles," "night tigers" and "sharpshooters" in the companies.

The 7th company of a certain regiment, by persevering in beginning their study from basic knowledge up and their training from basic training up, has scored very outstanding gains in all departments. Once, the personnel of the whole company, braving a wind- and snow-storm force-marched 150 li through the night without losing a single man. In four shooting tests conducted the results were all superior. Not long ago they gave a rapid fire demonstration at 200 meters. There was no prior notice, and the whole company had no preparation. The moment they stepped on the range they commenced firing, and the result was still superior.

The technical quality of such special detachments as signal, observation, anti-chemical warfare and sapper units has also risen to a new level. The river fording company directly under the division, which had won a collective 2nd class merit, is also striving for the best in technique, and under the

condition of freezing weather, has shortened the time required for the construction of a pontoon bridge 50 meters long from the former time of 21 minutes to only 8 minutes and 45 seconds.

Recently, faced with the excellent situation both inside and outside the country, the commanders and fighters of this division have studied seriously Chairman Mao's strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," established the thought of being always vigilant, and whipped up an upsurge in winter training. From the company units to the offices, and from combat detachments to rear services and security units, scenes of vigorous troop training could be observed everywhere.

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RURAL CADRES

Study Works of Marx and Lenin and Raise the Theoretical and Policy Levels

- The broad masses of cadres of the countryside of Yingk'ou municipality, Liaoning Province, have acquired a deeper understanding of the Party's policy theoretically and in principle, and are consciously carrying out firmly the Party's policy. Mass enthusiasm is further called into play and a stimulation provided for the continuous development of production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, November 22, 1972) Brimming over with political enthusiasm, over 20,000 basic-level cadres of the countryside of Yingk'ou Municipality, Liaoning province, have conscientiously studied works of Marx and Lenin and of Chairman Mao and reaped a good harvest. They have specially linked some existing rural policy problems with the study of Marxist theory. Everyone acquires a further understanding of the Party's various rural guidelines and policies and enhances his consciousness of policy execution. This year, three hsien and a suburban area under Yingk'ou municipality were hit by a serious dry spell. Due to the firm implementation of the Party's guidelines and policies, mass activism was called into play. A good harvest in agriculture was achieved in spite of the dry weather. Relatively great development was also registered in forestry, animal-breeding, sidelines and fishing.

In the penetrating conduct of ideological and political line education, the Party committee of Yingk'ou municipality checked and summed up rural cadres' positive and negative experiences in execution of the Party's economic policies. In the investigation, it was found that the broad masses of rural cadres had a compelling demand for strengthened theoretical studies and a heightened theoretical or policy level in order to better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and guard against wavering between the "Left" and the Right.

To solve this problem, from the beginning of this year, the municipal Party committee held study classes of hsien- and commune level leading cadres in separate periods to help them study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, especially writings on the basic features of socialist society and the socialist economic law and the like. The aim was to make them grasp and understand theoretically what constitutes the basis of the various economic policies formulated by our Party for the rural people's commune at its current stage and raise their theoretical and policy levels.

When everyone was studying, some cadres admitted their previous inadequate understanding of the reactionary essence of equalitarianism. This accounted for lack of keenness in the implementation of the policy of distribution according to labor. They studied writings in Marx's "Critique of the Gothe Program" and Lenin's "The State and Revolution" on politics and

economics in the socialist period. They also seriously studied our Party's various economic policies for the people's commune at its current stage and unfolded mass revolutionary criticism. Through study and criticism, everyone acquired a deep understanding of the great significance of adherence to the principle, "From each according to his ability and to each according to his labor" in the socialist period. Everyone said that to stick to this principle and implement seriously the Party's distribution policy was a major problem of "promoting Marxism and not revisionism."

After study, deputy secretary Ch'iang Shu-chen of the Party committee of Haich'eng hsien went deep into the midst of over 10 communes and brigades to make serious investigations and studies and sum up experiences and help the cadres and the masses in the firm implementation of the Party's distribution policy. Some irrational phenomena in fixing labor wages and other respects were rectified. Then these experiences were popularized throughout the hsien as a prod to the firm implementation of policy and to the activism of the broad masses.

In studying writings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the socialist economy, the rural cadres of Yingk'ou municipality combine investigation and study and experience-summing-up with a continuous deepening of the understanding of the Party's policy. In studying the law of planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy, some cadres specially checked and summed up the experiences and lessons learned by Kuoyuan Brigade of Taiyangsheng Commune, Kai hsien, which carried out the guideline "Take grain as the lever and seek all-round development." Before 1969, this brigade paid attention to only the development of cotton, apple and other economic crops, to the neglect of grain production. In 1970, to expand grain production, it used the money accumulated in the preceding year to buy 28,000 catties of bone powder, 27,000 catties of phosphorous fertilizer and 300 tons of liquid ammonia for application to the grain fields. This stimulated a big-margin increase in grain production.

But due to neglect of multiple undertakings the same year, cotton and apple output dropped and income fell. In 1971, a shortage of funds was felt. There was a cutback in fertilizer supplies. Per-mow grain output dropped from 903 catties in 1970 to 810 catties. This situation gave everyone an education. Later, efforts were directed toward both grain and cotton and apple production. Forestry, stock-raising and sidelines were also developed. This year, a new situation appeared in the all-round development of grain and multiple undertakings.

Through this investigation, everyone was enlightened. Talking on their own understanding, some said Kuoyuan brigade's practical experience of three years pointed to the truth: Within the framework of agriculture, a certain proportionate relationship must be maintained in the thorough implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." Only in this way can stimulation be provided for the continuous development of agriculture. The one-single-undertaking approach was out of line with the law of agricultural development.

Through study and discussion, every one came to further understand that it was a matter of great importance to study the production-development law in an area and gear the development of multiple undertakings needs and possibilities and local peculiar factors.

In the development of grain and vegetable production, the suburban area of Yingk'ou municipality once suffered a lack of funds. Having regard to a large labor force which characterized the local area, the Party committee of the suburban area assigned spare labor to the energetic development of pig-raising, chicken- and duck-keeping, fish-breeding, rabbit-breeding and other sidelines. Then the income from stock-raising and from the manure thus obtained were directed toward the stimulation of grain and vegetable production. Remarkable results were chalked up. Not only was a higher grain output obtained but a rapid increase in vegetable and meat supplies for the city was also achieved.

Through study, the leading cadres at hsien and commune levels who attended the study class deeply feel the great significance of a mastery of revolutionary theory in the correct implementation of the Party's policy. Back in their own units, they enthusiastically hold study classes. Devoted to study are over 20,000 rural cadres at various levels. After a deeper comprehension of the Party's policy theoretically and in principle, the broad masses of cadres associated historical experiences related to policy execution with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. They did away with interference from the "Left" and the Right by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and correctly implemented the Party's various rural policies.

Some mountainous area-situated communes in Yingk'ou hsien are known for their silk worm-breeding. In the past, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, a switch to high remuneration and incentives came as suddenly as a switch to equalitarianism-based remuneration assessment methods. This dampened the enthusiasm of the silk worm-breeding peasants for the keeping of silk worms. The collective economy was weakened.

Back from the study class to the communes, the secretaries of the Party committees of these communes organize commune- and brigade-level cadres to take up serious study of the Party's line and its guidelines and policies and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Their consciousness is enhanced. On the one hand, they give commune members education in devotion silk-worm-breeding for the revolution, and, on the other, practice the remuneration assessment method of "grading silk-worm-breeding grounds, fixing production quotas according to assigned grades and basing remuneration on production." The enthusiasm of the broad masses of silk worm-breeding peasants is rekindled. A good harvest has been obtained in silk worm-breeding this year.

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GRAIN STORAGE

Direct Serious and Proper Efforts Toward Grain Safekeeping

- Workers of the Shanghai Grain Department strive to enhance their political consciousness and raise their technical level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) The broad masses of workers of the Shanghai Municipal Grain Department have seriously made a good job of grain safekeeping, with prominent results achieved. In the whole municipality, storehouses up to the "4-free" standard, i.e., free from insect pests, from mildew, from rats and birds and from accidents, have accounted for over 80 percent of the total city-wide grain storage capacity. Grain safekeeping expenses have dropped from year to year. A drop of 12.5 percent was registered in 1971 compared with 1970 and a further drop of 28 percent in the first three quarters of this year was recorded compared with the corresponding period last year.

Due to the bumper harvests obtained in agricultural production year after year, the annual grain storage task of Shanghai municipality has risen by one-third compared with that before the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1965, and the reserve grain stock of the people's communes and production brigades in suburban areas by over five times. To make a good job of grain storage work, the Party committee of Shanghai Municipal Bureau constantly organizes the broad masses of workers to study conscientiously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and conducts line education to strengthen the ideological build-up of grain storage teams.

Meanwhile, the Party committee has on many occasions called meetings of cadres of grain departments of various ch'ü, hsien and people's communes to sum up and popularize the grain storage experience of the Shanghai No. 1 Grain Storage, Chiating hsien Leit'ang Grain and Oil Management Bureau and other advanced units. The Municipal Grain Bureau also associates struggle-criticism-transformation with an effort to simplify its administrative structure, reinforce the basic levels and strengthen the storage forces of state storehouses. A spare-time study class is held to give grain storage personnel training and raise their political consciousness and their technical level.

Since the beginning of this year, the grain department has helped suburban communes and brigades to train over 18,000 storage personnel. Through study, the broad masses of grain storage personnel have increased their capacity to serve the people and made a contribution to the proper handling of grain storage.

To help suburban people's communes solve the difficult problem of shortage of grain, storage space due to increased reserve grain stocks,

Shanghai Municipal Grain Department adopted the method of "stepping outdoors" and "inviting people over." A serious study was made of fraternal areas' experience of building indigenous cylindrical storages to help various hsien and communes and brigades in suburban areas to build the same kind of storage. From the beginning of this year, the number of cylindrical storage places built in Sungchiang hsien alone was over 3 times the number built last year. Many units strengthened the operation and management of grain storages and cut back grain safekeeping expenses continuously. Through relying on the hard struggle of the masses, the Party branch of Taijih Grain and Oil Management Bureau of Fenghsien hsien built grain storages that kept grain free from mildew for 12 consecutive years. It became an advanced unit on the grain storage front of Shanghai municipality.

Lying in a coastal area, Shanghai is marked by such weather features as early-summer rains, high temperatures, typhoons, etc. These have a relatively great effect on grain storage. Workers of the grain department associate local realities with the effort to find grain safekeeping laws. In the light of these laws, an initiative is seized in grain safekeeping work with an eye to seasonal and key factors. This year, before the rainy high-temperature season sets in, the Municipal Grain Bureau organize a number of cadres and send them deep into the midst of basic levels. They join the broad masses in carrying out three major universal investigations into the state of grain involving the state grain storehouses and commune- and brigade-level storages in the whole municipality. Problems unearthed are solved in time to insure the safety of grain stocks.

The broad masses of workers of the Shanghai Municipal Grain Department are courageous in practice and energetic in carrying out scientific experiments to raise the grain safekeeping work level continuously. Rice is liable to mildew. To counter this problem, through repeated tests, they have created a method of rice preserved by gas. This enabled rice to keep safely through the summer to meet the pest-free, heat-free and mildew-free demands. The broad masses of workers also adopt chemical safekeeping methods to help suburban communes and brigades to handle large quantities of soggy rapeseed. This kept hard-to-keep high-moisture rapeseed free from heat, from sprouting and from mildew.

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Evolve Proper Laws and Improve Management

- Workers of the Grain Control Office of Much'ang Commune take minute and proper care of grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming) The Grain Control Office of Much'ang commune, Makuan hsien, Yunnan Province, takes minute and proper care of grain and for seven successive years it has kept its grain free from insect pests, from rats and birds, from mildew and from accidents.

The eight workers of this grain control office cherish a high sense of responsibility toward the proper management of grain for the Party and for the people and keep evolving laws and improving management methods. 56-year-old grain management worker Hsieh Kuang-shun always bustles around inside and outside the storehouse by day and at night. From many years of practice, the workers have initially evolved laws governing the safekeeping of various kinds of grain. Grain falling short of the dryness and moisture standards is resolutely barred from the storehouse. Before being warehoused, grain must be fumigated and disinfected. Warehoused grain must present a tidy look at the top surface, thus rendering easy the detection of the presence of rats and birds. Bright wall surfaces also help prevent breeding of insect pests. A shiny roof helps keep away moisture. Outside a warehouse must be removed weeds, filthy water, inflammables and combustibles. These laws were written into regulations and systems for strict implementation. A minor check every three days is followed by a major check every five days to insure grain safety.

To insure the quality of warehoused grain, workers of the grain control office go deep into the midst of production teams to tell commune members about the standards of surrendered grain and join the masses in inspecting surrendered grain. Sometimes, they took the initiative to help production teams with grain sunning. After a proper sunning process, the production teams were informed of a joint examination. In the whole of last year alone, they helped the masses to sun over 110,000 catties of surrendered grain.

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Grain Storages Under Ts'angch'ien Grain Station, Yühang Hsien, Stay Advanced for 19 Consecutive Years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Hangchow) The grain storage under Ts'angch'ien Grain Station, Yühang hsien, Chekiang Province, have for 19 consecutive years stayed free from insect pests, from mildew, from rats and birds and from accidents to become an advanced unit in grain safekeeping work.

Ts'angch'ien Grain Depot is staffed by 15 workers with 20 storage houses and 17 cylindrical storages. The total grain storage capacity is 15,290,000 catties. The depot is entrusted with grain and oil procurement, sales, transportation and safekeeping assignments involving two communes and 23 brigades. As early as 1954, the storages of Ts'angch'ien Grain Depot became "4-free" ones, i.e., they were free from insect pests, from mildew, from rats and birds and from accidents. For 19 years, workers of this grain depot have resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and struggled against erroneous tendencies from the "Left" and from the Right, with over 200 million catties of grain safely kept for the state.

In the past, the storages of Ts'angch'ien Grain Depot were mostly dilapidated and decrepit civilian buildings. Conditions were relatively poor. By working with their own hands, the workers of the grain depot transformed them into proper safe grain storages. The workers of the grain station stuck to the practice of mending torn gunny bags themselves, repairing leaky storages themselves, sunning moisture-affected grain themselves and loading and unloading grain themselves. Now, the great bulk of workers have learned such skills as masonry, carpentry, bamboo handling, etc., to keep the grain storages free from leaking above and from moisture below and free from worms inside and from weeds outside. Effectively prevented were grain insect pests and mildew. The "4-free" record was maintained from year to year. For grain-safekeeping expenses, a year-to-year drop was also achieved.

From many years of practice, workers of Ts'angch'ien Grain Depot came to understand that to keep the storages "4-free," we must keep a good watch on the all-important matter of inspection of grain entering the warehouse. In 1960, they allowed the storing of an amount of high-moisture grain. After a sunning and treatment process, the stock though not yet mildewy resulted in an extra outlay by the state and also a certain waste of grain. Thereafter, before the arrival of new grain every year, they imparted grain inspection technique to the production brigades and teams of people's communes, and kept a good watch over the important matter of grain quality. The aim of barring moisture-affected grain from storages and spoiled grain from getting out of the village was achieved.

Workers of Ts'angch'ien Grain Depot attached great importance to the cleaning up of warehouses and relevant healthy work. Every year after a storage was emptied of its grain, the containers were immediately cleaned up and disinfected to achieve the aim of their being clean and germ-free. The "4-free" effort was enabled to get increasingly consolidated.

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RIVER CONTROL

North China Province Helps Harnessing of Yellow River

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 24, 1972)

people in the yellow river basin in the northwest china province of shensi have expanded soil erosion checked area as their contribution to the harnessing of the yellow river.

the river flows over 600 kilometres in the middle reaches through shensi province. there are 16 main tributaries of the river in the province. these rivers pass through loess rolling hills. the climate is arid and most of the rain falls in the autumn.

for centuries before liberation, the reactionary governments did nothing about water conservancy for the river. consequently mountain torrents in the rainy season carried into the yellow river large quantities of mud which became one of the main sources of its silting. the wuting river, one of its tributaries, deposited 220 million tons of silt into the yellow river each year. serious erosion raised the river bed in the lower reaches and brought great damage to the area. this kept the province's farm production low for a long time.

in response to chairman mao's great call "work on the yellow river must be done well", local people under the leadership of the river harnessing headquarters at provincial and county levels since liberation have built mass water conservancy and irrigation projects along the main course and tributaries.

agricultural producers' cooperatives and later on, the people's communes that developed from then, have brought the people's collective strength into play. they have transformed slopes into terraced fields and diverted mountain torrents from the ravines to irrigate the land. they have planted trees and grass on barren hills. this work has been expanded to the scale of a people's commune or even a county as against the early stage when a production brigade transformed a hill or a ravine. the province since 1969 has on the average built nearly 80,000 hectares of farmland every year.

over the past decades, the local people created over 450,600 hectares of farmland along the river and its tributaries in the province, afforested 618,600 hectares and grew grass on a large acreage. this brought about 20,000 square kilometres of eroded area under control.

despite serious drought this year, the wupao county located along the west bank of the river reaped a summer harvest ten per cent higher than in 1971, a good year, thanks to its hard efforts in building terraced fields and paddy fields.

a traditional sufferer from drought, the province regards irrigation projects as a major effort in harnessing the yellow river. while building large and medium irrigation projects, the rural people's communes and production brigades completed a number of small irrigation projects. as a result, some 31,200 hectares of paddy fields were created during the past three years.

some 100,000 peasants from 14 counties and cities in the province in 1969 started to build the paochi gorge irrigation projects to lead in water from the wei river for 113,300 hectares of farmland. with great enthusiasm and strong will, the builders hewed a canal through rocky hills and built culverts. 26,000 hectares of farmland on the plateau north of the wei river are now irrigated. the projects are still under construction.

up to now, 500 large and small reservoirs and many pumping stations have been built along the tributaries in the province.

INDUSTRIAL TOWN

New Industrial Town in Southern Yunnan Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 24, 1972)

an old mining town in southern yunnan province, southwest china, today has more than one hundred small and medium-sized mines and factories producing ores, metal, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, ceramics, building materials and consumer goods.

the mining of ores started in kochiu more than 600 years ago, but the methods employed were very primitive. the ores were carried on back and crushed by mill-stones turned by horses. the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries seized the mineral resources and bled the miners white. the industry remained backward. the people of kochiu became the masters of their destiny after liberation and started building one industrial enterprise after another in a self-reliant way. the introduction of machinery has done away with much hand work.

when it was set up in 1958, the locally-run kehsin mine was equipped in a simple way. the miners built ore cars and rails of wood and started extraction. output reached more than 1,000 tons the first year. as the ores were a type that made dressing very difficult, the extraction rate was only 45 per cent. after three years of experience, the miners and technicians were able to reach the state extraction rate. with their own hands, they built equipment that mechanized or semi-mechanized the mining and ore-dressing processes and transport. this raised output.

there are seven mines like the kehsin mine in kochiu. the 1971 output of just two of them exceeded kochiu's output in 1949. the town's machine-building industry is producing electric locomotives, ore cars, ore crushers and equipment for ore-dressing and smelting plants.

most of the light industry plants were set up in the past two or three years. included in their 400 products are cotton cloth, enamel ware, electric light bulbs, leather products and chemical products for daily use.

nearly all plants are amalgamations of small workshops and started operation with indigenous methods. a textile mill formed on the basis of several rope-making cooperatives produces khaki, bed sheets and mosquito netting. a metal hardware plant with several smithy cooperatives as its basis makes aluminum ware, cigarette lighters and other products. the electric bulb factory was started by seven workers who began trial production with indigenous methods. its products are supplied to nearby counties. formerly all the daily consumer goods needed by the town came from other places.

located on the northern bank of the hungho (red) river, kochiu is the seat of the revolutionary committee of the hungho hani autonomous chou. before liberation the town proper, with an area of 1.5 square kilometres, was made up of thatched cottages, except for a few houses of capitalists. now workers' housing estates have gone up. new buildings put up in and outside the town since liberation total over one million square metres of floor space. the miners now have two cinemas and two theatres, a park and a cultural palace. there are five sanatoria and hospitals. the workers who were denied right to an education before liberation now send their children to primary and middle schools.

compared with 1950, total bank deposits in 1971 were 218 times higher. the miners' purchasing power has increased seven times.

AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Peasant Agro-Technicians Play Important Role in East China Commune

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 24, 1972)

the hsiyu commune in yehhsien county in the east china province of shantung and all its production brigades and teams have a total of 2,000 peasant agro-technicians as their backbone in carrying out mass scientific research.

with the help of its peasant agro-technicians, the wangchia brigade introduced triple cropping after trying out 18 different methods. it gathered a per-hectare grain yield of 10.5 tons on 46 hectares of land last year.

the commune has an agro-technical school, a technical popularization centre and a veterinary station. all its production brigades and teams have agro-technical groups. the 2,000 agro-technicians were mainly trained in the commune itself. under the unified leadership of the commune, the agro-technicians pool their efforts to solve problems of common concern while attending to subjects of particular interest to their own brigades and teams.

over the past decade and more, the commune has cultivated and popularized 30 high-yielding strains of wheat, maize and other crops, with fairly big increases in output. this plus the popularization of new farming methods and implements enabled the commune to increase its grain yield last year to 5.55 tons per hectare, nearly four times that of the early post-liberation period.

the commune-run technical school, which was established in 1958, has an experimental farm of eight hectares, a livestock farm and a tree nursery. its students are educated young people with experience in production selected from various brigades. in addition to political study and general education, they study crop cultivation, the breeding of good strains, plant protection, livestock raising and veterinary knowledge. after two years of study, they return to their brigades and play a key role in popularizing new techniques. the school has trained 800 technicians. there are also spare-time evening technical schools in all the brigades which are open in all seasons.

an experienced peasant agro-technician made a seeder for interplanting maize with other crops, thus multiplying efficiency. he has made 34 new-type farm implements in the past decade. a graduate from the commune technical school has become a veterinary welcomed by local peasants. he can treat common diseases of livestock and perform such operations as gastrectomy and caesarean section.

PRINTING AND DYEING

Northeast China Printing and Dyeing Mill Improves Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 22, 1972)

a northeast china printing and dyeing mill now produces more and better cotton prints that appeal to workers and peasants, on the basis of investigations in factories and villages.

the hsiungyueh printing and dyeing mill last year turned out 79.36 million metres of cotton prints, 12 times the early post-liberation figure, and more than 700 varieties. this year's production has continued to climb.

the 34-year-old factory in liaoning province is noted for the bright and beautiful designs of its cotton prints. it varies patterns according to sales areas and season. thick and deep-coloured cotton cloth was produced for winter and bright fresh colours for summer. the mill produces very good quilt sheets. it has improved processes and added new designs and many colours for peasant consumers.

the workers and designers of the mill took samples of their products and designs to many factories and villages in five provinces to solicit opinions. one group went to the fuhun coal mines last spring. veteran miners, women workers and families made many good proposals that the mill worked up into new designs and colour combinations. when samples of the new products reached the mines, the workers expressed approval. a veteran miner said: "in the old society, we miners did not have enough to eat and wear. now a printing and dyeing mill has sent people to ask our opinions on its products. this shows the concern of the communist party for the workers."

earlier this year some workers and designers went to an animal husbandry commune in northwestern liaoning province to collect the herdsmen's opinions on the samples they had brought. some time later they went back to the commune with cotton prints in new designs.

the designers also serve as shop assistants in department stores and work in rural people's communes to collect opinions. they held an exhibition of the mill's products and joined commune members in doing physical labour in the fields in chuangho county. they came to realize that the peasants need fast-colour cotton prints. so they returned to the mill and tried more than one hundred dyes. finally they found colour combinations which are fast despite washing and sunlight.

cotton prints manufactured by the hsiungyueh mill also sell well in many countries and regions.

at the time of liberation, all the dyeing processes were done by hand. the mill has been expanded 3.7 fold and all the processes have been mechanized.

the state has appointed 20 art college graduates to the mill's designing department.

HONG KONG AND MACAO

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Tourist Group of Hongkong Industrial and Commercial Enterprises

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

liao cheng-chih met and feted the 22-member tourist group of industrial and commercial enterprises of hongkong this evening.

present were jung yi-jen, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang tung, wang pen-tso and hsu kuei-chuan.

the tourist group arrived in peking on november 23 after visits to kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, suchou, wuhsi, nanking and tsinan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Li Teh-sheng Meets Albanian National Travel Service Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation today with the delegation of the albanian national travel service led by murat mema, manager of the service.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang ming-hsiu, yang kung-su, cheng chih-ping, tao yung-nien, hsing jen-hsien and hsu chung-ching.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1972)

comrade beqir balluku, leader of the albanian friendship military delegation, comrade rahman perllaku, deputy leader, and members of the delegation were guests of honour at a soiree here today and saw performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" presented by the shanghai school of dancing.

they were accompanied at the soiree by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading comrades on the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen, liu yao-tsung and feng kuo-chu.

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, who is accompanying the albanian comrades-in-arms on their visit, was present.

at the end of the performance, comrade beqir balluku and other albanian comrades, accompanied by comrades chang chun-chiao and chang tsai-chien, went on stage amid the tune of "true friends". they cordially shook hands with the dancers and presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning comrade hito cako, rahman perllaku and other albanian comrades visited the july first people's commune in shanghai county where they were warmly welcomed by the commune members. they toured the shanghai children's palace in the afternoon.

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 22, 1972)

a delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun arrived here today for a friendly visit.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were koco theodhosi, albanian minister of industry and mining; kico ngjela, minister of trade; rahman hanku, minister of construction; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and hundreds of working people of tirana city.

also present was liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

the tirana airport was decorated with the huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, the national flags of albania and china and a big streamer reading "long live the fighting friendship between albania and china exclamation" when the chinese guests alighted from the plane, the welcoming crowd greeted them warmly by shouting "enver-mao tsetung exclamation", "people's china exclamation" and other slogans.

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 24, 1972)

albanian minister of industry and mining koco theodhosi gave a luncheon here yesterday in honour of the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun.

among those attending the luncheon were: kico ngjela, albanian minister of trade; rahman hanku, minister of construction; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission; zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mining; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese, friendship society; hajredin celiku, representative of the ministry of industry and mining to the metallurgical combine in elbasan; and sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

at the luncheon permeated with a most cordial and friendly atmosphere, comrade koco theodhosi and comrade chen shao-kun proposed toasts to the ceaseless development and consolidation of the great friendship between china and albania and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng gave a banquet here this evening in honour of bruno pittermann, president of the austrian research institute on china and former vice chancellor, and his daughter elisabeth pittermann.

austrian ambassador and mrs. hans thalberg were present.

also present were chou chiu-yeh, hu shu-tu and li en-chiu.

bruno pittermann and his daughter arrived in peking yesterday as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth left shanghai for changsha by special train this afternoon after a visit to this east china city.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests are accompanying the prime minister to changsha.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and vice-chairmen of the committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu and wang yi-ping; shen yuan-chun and chu tao-wen, leading members of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai; and more than 2,000 local people.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling are also accompanying the guests to changsha.

yesterday prime minister penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other cambodian guests visited the shanghai yimin bakery and confectionery in the company of ma tien-shui and chou chun-lin. madame penn nouth and several others visited a district children's palace. some other cambodian guests went to see a building machinery plant. the guests were warmly received by the people in these places.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Visits Chairman Mao's Home Village

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 24, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia ieng sary and r.g.n.u.c. ministers and envoys to foreign countries today visited shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

they were accompanied on the trip by hua kuo-feng, acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairmen of the committee, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

filled with joy, the people of shaoshan greeted prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests by beating drums and cymbals, performing dances and shouting slogans of welcome to express the fraternal sentiments of the people of chairman mao's home village for the heroic cambodian people.

the guests viewed chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it in the company of mao tse-pu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of shaoshan area. the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms posed for pictures in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

prime minister penn nouth said: "shaoshan is the place where chairman mao was born. he led the chinese people in overthrowing the rule by the reactionaries in china and undertaking the socialist revolution and construction. the chinese people love chairman mao, and the people of the rest of the world respect him. it is a great encouragement to us coming here. we the entire cambodian people and the people's armed forces of national liberation are determined to carry on the fight to thoroughly wipe out the traitorous lon nol clique groomed by u.s. imperialism, and accomplish the task of liberating the whole of cambodia."

samdech penn nouth presented the people of shaoshan with some precious gifts including an album of pictures showing the war of the patriotic cambodian people and armymen against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as the people's life in the liberated areas.

speaking on behalf of the people of shaoshan, mao tse-pu expressed deep thanks for this. he said: "we will learn from the cambodian people their fighting spirit, strive for fresh achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, and support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for salvation."

the people of shaoshan entertained the guests with rice wine, preserved meat, oranges, peanuts and sweet potatoes at lunch time.

this evening, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other cambodian guests, in company with hua kuo-feng and others, saw badminton matches and gymnastic performances at the hunan indoor stadium.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Doctors in Norman Bethune's Native Land

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 20, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association paid a friendly visit to canada from november 1 to 11. the visit took place at a time when the friendly relations between china and canada are growing daily.

the canadian government, the canadian medical association and other departments concerned attached great importance to the visit. wherever the chinese doctors went, they were warmly welcomed by the leading members and the staff of various establishments. although they were meeting for the first time they chatted cordially like old friends and learned from each other. the bonds of friendship have linked together the hearts of the peoples and medical workers of the two countries.

edmonton, alberta province, was the first city visited by the chinese delegation. walter machenzie, president of the medical school of alberta university who had visited china, was especially happy to see the chinese doctors. he accompanied them throughout their stay in the city and invited them as guests at his home.

the school of medicine of toronto university is the alma mater of dr. norman bethune. during the chinese doctors' visit to toronto, canadian friends arranged a special exhibition on dr. bethune's life. dr. j. evans, president of toronto university gave an account about dr. bethune and introduced to the chinese guests bethune's former schoolmates now working in the university. the chinese doctors also visited the royal victoria hospital where dr. bethune had once worked and bethune's birthplace in gravenhurst.

the canadian friends are proud of dr. bethune's heroic feats and rejoice at the growing traditional friendship fostered by dr. bethune between the two peoples. they received the chinese visitors like old friends. one evening, as the chinese guests were leaving after a reception in toronto university, it was raining hard and cold outside. a canadian friend took off his overcoat and put it on dr. lin chiao-chih. the chinese guests were deeply touched by the warmth and consideration of their canadian friends.

the canadian "bethune memorial committee" gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation during its stay in montreal. many well-known personages from the medical circle as well as dr. bethune's friends were present. ted allen, representative of the committee, presented the chinese delegation with the duplicate of a picture painted by dr. bethune.

on the eve of their departure from canada, all members of the chinese delegation received a very valuable gift from dr. wendell macleod of montreal, dr. bethune's good friend -- a photo of dr. bethune taken in 1937 and a very warm letter. the gift was an expression of dr. macleod's cherished memory of dr. bethune and his sincere feelings for the chinese people.

resolved to learn modestly from their canadian colleagues, the chinese doctors visited many famous hospitals, universities and clinics, and had wide discussions with canadian medical workers on tumours, heart disease, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology and anaesthesia.

the canadian friends provided every facility for the chinese guests' visits and studies. once a chinese doctor wished to watch ear, nose and throat operations. dr. g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association, immediately agreed and in five minutes arranged a visit to a hospital. a medical worker at the edmonton health centre told the chinese doctors that they could see what they wanted. a professor of the university of montreal gave a detailed account of his researches to the chinese doctors. moreover, he expressed his desire to send a copy of all his works to them for reference. many canadian friends expressed the hope that the friendly contacts between the medical and other circles of the two countries would grow steadily.

the chinese medical delegation has concluded its visit to canada, but the canadian people's sincere, friendly feelings towards the chinese people will live forever in their memory.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Loan Agreement on Providing Cargo Ship between China and Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Colombo, Nov. 21, 1972)

a loan agreement on providing a cargo ship by the government of the people's republic of china to the government of the republic of sri lanka was signed here today by ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador here, and gunasekera, secretary of the ministry of planning and employment of sri lanka, on behalf of their governments.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and government officials of sri lanka were present at the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

a 12-member egyptian health delegation led by professor mahmoud mahamod mahfouz, minister of health, arrived here by plane this evening. the delegation has come on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chen jen-hung, leading member of the host ministry, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and peking medical workers, including tsao ke-chiang, huang chia-ssu, yang chih, wu huan-hsing, wang ta-wan, su hsiu-chen, hsin yu-ling, liao chia-chen, feng chuan-yi and wu cheng-chien.

mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy in peking, was also present.

chu chao, leading member of a department of the chinese ministry of public health, who had gone to kwangchow to meet the egyptian guests, arrived here by the same plane.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits Lyon, France

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 23, 1972)

the visiting medical delegation of the chinese medical association paid a three-day visit to lyon where it had friendly meetings with medical workers and was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality.

mayor of lyon pradel met the chinese medical delegation on the evening of november 21 and had a friendly conversation with its members. lyon is a medical centre of france. it is one of the birthplaces of the french workers' movement. revolutionary teacher karl marx and chinese communists who paid their way through school by working once lived in the city.

the chinese medical delegation arrived in lyon on the afternoon of november 19 from paris. during its stay there, the chinese delegation visited the lyon international centre of research of cancer, the lyon hospital of cardio-vasculeux and pneumology, the leon berard anti-cancer

centre and the lyon museum of medicine and had a sight-seeing.

the chinese doctors met french friends of medical circles in lyon and exchanged views on issues concerning medicine.

professor higginson, director of the lyon international centre of research of cancer, veyret, director of the civil hospital of lyon, and professor pommatau, vice-director of the leon berard anti-cancer centre, gave accounts of the relevant problems to the chinese medical delegation and accompanied the chinese doctors during the visit. the chinese medical delegation was the guest of veyret at a lunch given on november 21. retired professor wertheimer of the civil hospital of lyon, who visited china in 1955, attended and made a speech.

professor wertheimer said he was elated at the visit of the chinese delegation. he warmly welcomed the chinese guests in the name of all the medical workers of lyon, and wished the steady growth of the friendship between the two peoples.

wu wei-jan, head of the chinese delegation, in reply, thanked, on behalf of the delegation and the chinese medical workers, his lyon colleagues for their cordial welcome and hospitality. he presented gifts to the civil hospital of lyon.

professor wertheimer, 80 years old, accompanied the delegation on the afternoon of november 21 in its visit to the lyon hospital of cardio-vasculeux and pneumology and the lyon museum of medicine. professor marion of the civil hospital performed an operation of heart vessels for the visitors.

the delegation returned here yesterday afternoon to continue its visit here.

French Health Minister Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 23, 1972)

french minister of public health jean foyer this evening received and had a friendly talk with the medical delegation of the chinese medical association. the delegation is led by wu wei-jan with fu yi-cheng as deputy leader.

yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present also were charbonneau, general director of public health, burg, general director of the national institute of health and medical research, nargeolet, chief of the central service of pharmacy and medicines, herrault, doctor of paris hospital and technical adviser to the office of the ministry of public health, and bougueres, technical adviser to the office of the ministry of public health.

wu wei-jan on behalf of the delegation presented gifts to minister foyer.

Chinese Petroleum Study Group Leaves France for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 23, 1972)

the chinese petroleum study group led by tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, concluded its visit to france and left here for home today.

seeing the group off at the airport were representatives of the ministry of industrial and scientific development, the national centre for foreign trade and the company elf-erap. tian chih-tung, counsellor, and chang keng-ho, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here, were also at the airport.

robert poujade, minister delegate to the prime minister for the protection of nature and environment, met tang ke on the afternoon of november 21 and had a friendly talk with him. chinese commercial counsellor chang keng-ho was present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador huang chen gave a reception for the group yesterday evening. among the more than 60 french guests present were larrera de morel, director, and michel frayche, deputy director, of the foreign economic relations department of the ministry of economic affairs and finance, roger duzer, deputy director of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, r. navarre, general director of the french institute of petrol, and p. guillaumat, chairman of the board of directors of elf-erap.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese study group arrived here on october 29. during its 3-week stay in france, the group visited oil prospecting and exploitation enterprises, refineries and chemical factories and had extensive friendly contacts with their leading figures.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and jamaica. the editorial reads in full as follows:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of jamaica, in accordance with their common desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and jamaica conforms to the interests of the two peoples and is conducive to the further development of friendship between the people of china and the latin american countries. we express our warm congratulations on this.

the jamaican people have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle against foreign aggressors. they achieved independence in august 1962 after a protracted struggle against colonialist rule. since then, the jamaican people, with a view to safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy, have carried on the struggle against imperialist aggression, control, intervention and plunder.

in recent years, the situation in latin america has become increasingly better. the latin american countries and peoples, being united and defying brute force, have achieved a series of heartening victories in the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in the fight for defending national independence, protecting national resources and developing national economy. the latin american people are becoming masters of their own destiny. gone forever are the days when the superpowers could ride roughshod over and do whatever they liked in latin america. the chinese government and people firmly support the struggle of the latin american countries for defending their right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, respect and support the just stand of the latin american countries on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in latin america, and firmly oppose the aggression, plunder, intervention and subversion against the latin american countries by the superpowers.

though jamaica in the caribbean is separated from china by oceans, friendly feelings have always existed between the two peoples. their friendship has constantly

strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism. on november 1, the jamaican government determinedly decided to sever its relations with the chiang kai-shek clique. the chinese people appreciate this just action of the jamaican government. now, the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and jamaica has opened broad prospects for the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. we are firmly convinced that the friendship between the chinese people and the people of jamaica and other latin american countries will surely develop further.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with the friendship delegation of trade unionists from ishikawa prefecture of japan with saburo sakai as its leader and takuro kita as its deputy leader, and the friendship delegation of young trade unionists from sanin of japan with iwao odagawa as its leader and satoshi nishimura as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu and lu peng-fei.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Japanese Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of young activists of the general council of trade unions of japan and the independent trade unions federation of japan. leader of the delegation is yukio tanaka and secretary general of the delegation is shoji ohara.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, and representatives of peking's young workers.

in their speeches at the banquet, both chang hsiang-shan and yukio tanaka expressed the wish that friendly contacts between the workers and people of china and japan would increase and their militant unity would be constantly consolidated.

the japanese delegation arrived in kwangchow on november 18 and arrived in peking at noon today.

Delegation of Japan-Korea Sports Exchange Promotion Federation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

the delegation of the japan-korea sports exchange promotion federation led by kyuta yamaguchi left here for home by air this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chu tse, sung chung and hu jui-ting, and li gyong su, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived here on the evening of november 21 on its way home after visiting korea. the all-china sports federation gave a banquet on november 22 to welcome the delegation. attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li meng-hua, sun ping-hua, chu tse, wang to and sung chung. at the banquet, the hosts and guests wished that the friendship and sports exchanges between the people of china, japan and korea would constantly develop.

the delegation gave a banquet on the evening of november 23. it was attended by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

the delegation visited places and went sightseeing during its stay in peking.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hamad Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

s. e. khalyl abou hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon, mrs. hamad and his party arrived here by special plane from kwangchow this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the distinguished lebanese guests were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned chou jung-kuo, tsao ke-chiang, chou chueh, wang ming-chun and wang chih-fan.

arriving by the same plane were also kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and lebanese ambassador to china e.j. boustany, both of them had gone specially to kwangchow to meet foreign minister and mrs. hamad.

present were also mrs. boustany, diplomatic officials of the lebanese embassy here, diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china, and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

when foreign minister and mrs. hamad and the other lebanese guests stopped over in kwangchow this afternoon, they were greeted and seen off by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow minicipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Delegation of Malaysian Badminton Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

the chinese badminton federation gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the badminton association of malaysia led by ahmed sabki now on a friendly visit to china.

kuo lei, a leading member of the chinese badminton federation, said at the banquet: there has existed for a long time friendly relations and traditional friendship between the people of china and malaysia. the current visit of the delegation of the badminton association of malaysia to china will surely play a positive role in promoting the exchange of experience in badminton and sports exchanges between the two countries and will, at the same time, make new contributions to promoting understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

in his speech at the banquet, ahmed sabki expressed gratitude to the chinese badminton federation for the welcome and friendly reception. he said: the purpose of our visit is not to demonstrate how we play badminton but for friendship. contacts between sportsmen of malaysia and china will promote constant growth of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chu tse, mou tso-yun, wang wen-chung, chi pao-shu and meng hsien-ju, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

the malaysian delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Medical and Social Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

the mexican medical and social delegation led by carlos campillo sainz, under secretary for health and public assistance of mexico, left here by plane today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of chinese departments concerned as well as representatives of the medical circles in peking, including chen teh-ho, chuang pu-sheng, wu chieh-ping and lu chih-chun.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was present.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited hospitals, a medical college, a pharmaceutical factory and a people's commune, and attended forums to exchange experience with medical workers in the chinese capital.

Mexican Ministers Fete Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

carlos torres manzo, minister of industry and commerce of mexico, and his wife, leandro rovirosa wade, minister of water resources, and his wife, gave a banquet on the evening of november 22 in honour of hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, according to a report from mexico city. the banquet was given to express thanks for the hospitable reception accorded by the chinese government and people to the mexican economic delegation during its visit to china, and to congratulate on the positive results achieved during this visit.

other members of the mexican economic delegation and their wives also attended the reception.

a warm and friendly atmosphere permeated throughout the banquet.

minister torres manzo and wife, minister rovirosa wade and wife, and other members of the mexican economic delegation, paid a friendly visit to china from october 17 to 27 at the invitation of the chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Government Delegation Attends Soiree in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 24, 1972)

shanker krishna malla, chief engineer of the electricity department of nepal, held a soiree here yesterday in honour of chang pin, leader of the visiting chinese government delegation and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and members of the delegation.

attending the soiree were ratna bahdur bista, chief justice of the supreme court; hom bahadur shrestha, state minister of law and justice, water and power; pitamber dhoj khati, state minister of home and panchyat; and other high-ranking officials of the nepalese government.

present also were buban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, and over 500 nepalese friends.

tsao chih, chinese ambassador here, representatives of the chinese technical personnel working in nepal and the diplomatic envoys of some countries were also present.

nepalese folk songs and dances were presented by nepalese artists who also sang a chinese song. their excellent performance was warmly applauded by the chinese guests and others present.

the chinese government delegation visited yesterday morning the harisiddhi bricks and tiles factory in kathmandu which was jointly built by nepal and china. accompanied by rameshwar naryan suwal, general manager of the factory, in the visit the chinese guests were welcomed by the workers and staff of the factory.

general manager suwal told vice-minister chang pin that since it went into operation in march 1969, the factory has increased its output year after year and its products are much welcomed in nepal, particularly in kathmandu.

chang pin congratulated the nepalese government and the workers and staff of the factory on their achievements and wished them greater success.

on the same day, the chinese government delegation went sight-seeing in kathmandu city and patan town and visited places of historical interest.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 24, 1972)

chong jun taek, vice-premier of the korean cabinet received this morning all members of the delegation of the people's bank of china and the bank of china led by fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china and deputy general manager of the bank of china, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present were byon sung u, managing director, chi jang hyok, deputy managing director, of the central bank of korea, and kim ung chol, deputy governor of the commercial bank of korea.

chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Visits Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 22, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of china, paid an official visit to romania on november 20 and 21 at the invitation of the foreign ministry of romania.

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, received vice-minister chiao kuan-hua yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present at the reception were stefan andrei, secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p., george macovescu, minister of foreign affairs, nicolae ecobesco, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and nicolae gavrilesco, romanian ambassador to china.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua conveyed to comrade ceausescu the cordial regards of chairman mao tsetung. comrade ceausescu expressed thanks for this and extended the best wishes to chairman mao tsetung.

in the talk both sides further exchanged views on the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania and on current international questions.

the reception was followed by a dinner given by comrade ceausescu in honour of vice-minister chiao kuan-hua.

both the reception and dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua left here for home by special plane yesterday afternoon.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 23, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo arrived here today to sign the 1973 sino-romanian protocol for goods exchange and payments and to pay a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade, nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, aurel ioncica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade, and other responsible members of the foreign trade ministry and the ministry of machine-building industry.

also present at the airport were the chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and members of the chinese government trade delegation already here.

vice-chairman ion patan gave a banquet this evening in honour of the chinese delegation. ambassador chang hai-feng also attended it.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Mass Rally Defends Sovereignty Over 200 Nautical Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 21, 1972)

more than 25,000 people attended a mass rally at "san martin" square here yesterday evening to protest against the recently promulgated u.s. fishing law and to express their determination to defend their national sovereignty over the 200 mile territorial waters.

people of various sections including fishermen, workers, students and professionals carrying placards and banners, poured to the square shouting the slogans "200 miles of peru, down with the piratical law", "by reason or by force, the 200 miles belong and will forever belong to peru".

daniel bossio da silva, president of the organising committee of the rally and organising secretary of the federation of fishermen of peru, addressed the rally. he said: "we are sure that our meeting here will make the colossus in the north retreat from its absurd attempt

to impose a piratical law on us". "we will not retreat a centimetre from our sovereignty over the territorial sea", he declared.

alberto gil penaranda, general secretary of the federation of fishermen of peru, strongly denounced the u.s. fishing law in the name of 30,000 fishermen and their families. he said that the scheme of the u.s. government is sure to be smashed to smithereens against the iron wall of the peruvian people. "the peruvian people are more prepared today than at any time before to defend their sovereignty. we will defend the 200 miles with our lives," he said.

leaders of fishermen's unions from various places of the country also addressed the rally. they expressed firm opposition to the u.s. fishing law, describing it as an imperialist blackmail.

before the rally, a demonstration was held by the participants in the main streets of the city.

US Fishing Vessels Operating Inside Ecuador's 200-Mile Territorial Waters Fined

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

the ecuadorian national directorate of fishery, exercising ecuador's sovereignty over its territorial waters, fined yesterday the nine u.s. fishing vessels detained by the ecuadorian navy as they intruded into the country's 200 mile territorial waters on november 21 and 22.

in the 11 days from november 12 to 22, the ecuadorian navy captured a total of 17 u.s. fishing vessels illegally operating inside the country's 200-mile territorial waters. these u.s. vessels were released after they had paid the fines.

CHINA AND UN

China's Stand on Prohibition of Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons Expounded at UN First Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 21, 1972)

the first (political and security) committee of the united nations general assembly today adopted a resolution on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

chinese and french representatives abstained in the voting on the draft resolution. after the voting, lin fang, adviser to the chinese delegation, made a speech at the meeting to expound the stand of the chinese government.

lin fang declared, "explicit provisions have been made early in the geneva protocol of 1925 on the question of prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons.. on december 5, 1966, the united nations general assembly adopted a resolution, calling for the strict observance by all states of the principles and objectives of the geneva protocol of 1925 and inviting all states to accede to it. on december 16, 1969, the united nations general assembly adopted another resolution, declaring as contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law, as embodied in the geneva protocol of 1925, the use in international armed conflicts of 'any chemical or biological agents of warfare' and urging all states to accede to or ratify the geneva protocol in 1970. in december 7, 1970, the u.n. general assembly reaffirmed at its 25th session its resolution of december 5, 1966 and pointed out that both chemical and bacteriological weapons should be prohibited simultaneously.

"it must be pointed out at this rostrum that the u.s. government has thus far refused to ratify the geneva protocol of 1925 and, in disregard of the relevant u.n. resolutions, has been using toxic chemicals and gases on a large scale in barbarously slaughtering the vietnamese people in its war of aggression against viet nam. the portuguese colonialists have also frenziedly resorted to chemical warfare in brutally suppressing the african people's struggle for national independence. they have all committed towering crimes. they should all be severely condemned.

"the so-called 'convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction' is a product manufactured by the two superpowers after long back-stage deals and is another fraud of sham disarmament they have cooked up. as is known to all, the geneva protocol of 1925 declares in explicit terms that the contracting parties accept the principles of prohibiting the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and agree to be bound

as between themselves according to the terms of the protocol. in disregard of the objection of many justice-upholding countries and in violation of the relevant provisions of u.n. resolutions, the two superpowers concocted in separate form this so-called 'convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction', in which there is no mention at all about the prohibition of the use of such weapons, thus leaving a leeway for their using bacteriological weapons to commit aggression. the two superpowers also talk glibly about prohibiting biological weapons first while leaving aside the chemical weapons which are being used on a large scale and whose simultaneous prohibition has been urgently demanded by the people of all countries. their true purpose is to enable themselves to continue their possession and development of chemical weapons so that these weapons can be used freely. evidently, all this constitutes a violation of and retrogression from the geneva protocol of 1925. such a convention is intended only for deceiving the people, and it has no practical meaning at all."

lin fang pointed out that when the so-called "convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction" was open for signature in washington, moscow and london after its production, the chiang kai-shek clique was even allowed to put its signature on the convention. the chinese delegation expresses its indignation at this, he said. "the chiang kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent the chinese people. the signature of the chiang kai-shek clique is illegal and null and void. no scheme of creating 'two chinas' will ever succeed."

he continued, "the chinese delegation solemnly declares: the chinese government and people have consistently stood for the prohibition of the use of all biological and chemical weapons and had back in 1952 recognized the 1925 geneva protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. the chinese people will, as always, continue to work together with the people of all countries and persevere in the struggle for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all biological and chemical weapons."

"in view of the fraud concocted by the two superpowers on the question of prohibiting biological and chemical weapons and at the same time in consideration of the good will of the people of all countries for the true prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, the chinese delegation abstained in the voting on the draft resolutin", he concluded.

Executive Secretary of UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin gave a banquet here this evening in honour of u nyun, executive secretary of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, and mrs. nyun.

among the guests were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, and first secretary of the burmese embassy here u myo aung and his wife.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including an chih-yuan, ko po-nien, kung pu-sheng, chang ying and wang hsiao-yun.

u nyun and mrs. nyun arrived in peking yesterday evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

Huang Hua Fetes Arab Representatives

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 23, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and permanent representative to the u.n., gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of the representatives of a number of arab countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were abdullah yannoub bishara, representative of the delegation of kuwait; a. esmat abdel meguid, vice-chairman, and mohamed riad, representative, of the delegation of egypt; haissam kelani, representative of the syrian delegation; abdul karim al-shaikhly, representative of iraq; mohamed sallam, representative of yemen arab republic; ghobash, under-secretary for foreign affairs, and ali humaidan, representative, of the united arab emirates; jasim jamal, representative of qatar; salman mohd al-saffar, representative of bahrain; and abdalla saleh ashtal, representative of democratic yemen.

other guests present were burhan hammad, representative of the arab league, and saadat hassan, representative of the palestine liberation organisation.

chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives of the chinese delegation, were also present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Visits Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, Nov. 22, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation with pei shih-chang as leader and pai chieh-fu as deputy leader paid a friendly visit here from november 20 to 22. it was warmly welcomed by responsible members of departments concerned and personages from science and technological circles.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given at the national academy of sciences here yesterday evening by the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china. among the more than 100 people present were dr. emil smith, chairman of the committee, dr. marvin goldberger, chairman of the federation of american scientists, dr. philip handler, president of the national academy of sciences, dr. frederick burkhardt, president of the american council of learned societies, and dr. eleanor sheldon, president of the social science research council. prominent chinese-born american scientists including professors jen chih-kung, chen sheng-shen, chang ming-chin and chang chieh-chien were present on the occasion. present also were senator j. william fulbright, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, marshall green, assistant secretary of state for east asian and pacific affairs, dr. edward e. david, science adviser to the president and director of the office of science and technology, john h. holdridge, senior staff member of the national security council.

in a welcome speech at the banquet, dr. smith said that the chinese scientists' visit will develop fruitful relationships for the mutual benefit of the two nations and science communities. dr. goldberger and dr. handler also expressed welcome to their chinese colleagues.

pei shih-chang, head of the delegation, said in reply that there has been a traditional friendship between the chinese and american peoples. the further enhancement of this traditional friendship and the development of mutual scholarly exchanges is the common aspiration of the two peoples. he conveyed the cordial greetings of the chinese people to the american people, and the good wishes of chinese scientists to their american colleagues.

yesterday morning, president handler, chairman smith, chairman goldberger met with the chinese delegation at the national academy of sciences. hosts and guests had a friendly talk. in the afternoon, the chinese scientists, accompanied by dr. smith and dr. goldberger, visited some departments of the goddard space flight center of the national aeronautics and space administration on the

outskirts of washington. today, they visited the office of science and technology, the national science foundation and the council on environmental quality.

this morning, dr. edward e. david, science adviser to the u.s. president and director of the office of science and technology, received the chinese scientists' delegation. dr. david, on behalf of president nixon, expressed welcome to the chinese scientists. dr. david presented to the members of the chinese scientists' delegation copies of a message sent by president nixon from camp david, maryland. in the message president nixon extended to the chinese scientists' delegation his best wishes for a successful mission.

the same day dr. david gave a luncheon at the department of state in honour of the chinese delegation. present were caspar weinberger, director of the office of management and budget, james fletcher, administrator of the national aeronautics and space administration, robert marston, director of the national institute of health, esra solomon, member of the council of economic advisers, dr. luis alvarez, member of the president's science advisory committee, richard solomon, staff member of the national security council, and alfred les. jenkins from the department of state.

the chinese delegation leaves for stony brook tomorrow morning to continue their visit in the united states.

CHINA AND ITU

Chi Peng-fei Meets Secretary-General of International Telecommunication Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 22, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met with mr. mohamed mili, secretary-general of the international telecommunication union, here this morning. he expressed welcome to the secretary-general who is visiting china and had a friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese telecommunications administration, and leading members of departments concerned shen wei-liang, mao tung-chih, chang feng-hsiang and yeh cheng-pa.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Yugoslavia for Romania

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 23, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo left here by plane today for romania after a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were muhamed hadzic, yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, milos lalovic, assistant state secretary for foreign affairs, and others.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao was also present.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the chinese delegation held talks with minister muhamed hadzic and others. rudi kolak, president of the chamber of economy, received minister pai hsiang-kuo and other members of the delegation.

the delegation visited some factories and enterprises in solvennia, croatia, bosnia and herzegovina and serbia republics. it was accorded friendly reception and hospitality from the local government leaders.

minister muhamed hadzic gave a banquet on november 16 in honour of minister pai hsiang-kuo and other members of the delegation. ambassador tseng tao held a banquet yesterday evening for the delegation's visit to yugoslavia.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Party Committee of Techou Administrative District Actively Trains Tutors for Theory Study Classes

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, November 22, 1972) The CCP Committee of Techou Administrative District has trained a large number of tutors for the study of theory to help cadres in their study of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. These tutors carry out their activities enthusiastically, giving an impetus to the movement of the study of Marxism among cadres of the whole district.

With the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work developing in depth, the broad masses of cadres of Techou administrative district have become more and more conscious in carrying out theoretical studies. Some cadres who belonged to a low cultural level met with some difficulties in study. Accordingly, the Party district committee first staffed its offices and the offices of the Party committees of the 13 hsien and municipalities in this district with a few full-time tutors for theoretical studies. These tutors were responsible for assisting the leading cadres at and above the hsien level in theoretical studies. Later, more than 600 part-time tutors were selected step by step from various departments at the district and hsien levels and held responsible for assisting ordinary cadres in their studies. In this way, a tutorial force for assisting the masses in theoretical studies began to take shape in the whole district.

In order to raise the level of mastery of these tutors of Marxist doctrine and to build up their working ability, the district Party committee sends some of these tutors to study systematically in the theory study class run by the provincial committee. Apart from this, it also organizes the majority of the tutors to go through short-term training so as to help them learn something before they give tutoring to the broad masses of cadres. It also organizes the tutors regularly to prepare lessons collectively.

In accordance with the plan of study of the cadres, and before the beginning of each stage of study, the full-time tutors of the district and some of the part-time tutors are called together to make clear the meaning of the works in their full text and to solve the problem of integrating theory with reality, so that they might pool their opinions, acquire more knowledge, learn from each others' strong points and make improvement together. They improve their method of tutoring and change their former method of teaching a lesson collectively, which used to be reading lecture notes to the learners, and going from one concept to another and from one book to another.

Before tutoring on a book, they first explain clearly the historical background and practical significance of this book, grasp the main points and then assist the cadres in private study. After private study has been carried out for some time,the tutors again get together with the cadres to study and discuss this book, help them make clear some of the doubtful and difficult problems and terms and phrases. Then, they gather together the important questions which have been commonly raised during the discussion, and give tutoring by way of explaining and solving these problems. After a chapter or the whole book has been studied, the tutors again make a summary. The cadres who have greater difficulty in study are also given tuition individually. This method has brought about excellent results and is welcomed by the broad masses of cadres.

While strengthening the work of tutoring, the Party committee of Techou administrative district adheres to the principle of integrating theory with practice and appeals to the tutors to do their best in explaining some problems by integrating theory with practice, so that reading and study could be combined closely with criticism against revisionism, rectification of style and education in the line.

While studying "Critique of the Gotha Program," some of the cadres of the Finance Bureau of the Techou Administrative District Revolutionary Committee did not understand clearly where the statement "labor was the source of all wealth and all culture" was wrong and why Marx wanted to criticize it. Accordingly, the tutor tried to enlighten them by recounting the past sufferings of some old cadres of this unit who labored hard but could not earn enough for their clothing and food but had to flee from famine and go begging for food in the old society, thereby making them understand that to talk vaguely about labor but evade the question of ownership of means of production could only gloss over the exploitation by the landlords and the bourgeoisie and obliterate the class struggle, and Marx precisely made deep-going criticism by grasping this radical question.

When members of the standing committee of the administrative district Party committee studied "Anti-Dühring," the tutor gave an account of the background in which Engels wrote this book. Discussing Engels' radical criticism against Dühring, they came to understand that all enemies of Marxism and opportunist ringleaders would invariably try to attack and change Marxism theoretically, practice splittism organizationally and adopt tactics of conspiracy and intrigue, that the new and old opportunist ringleaders were imbued with the same spirit and were jackals in the same lair.

Through this discussion, they deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." When cadres of various hsien and municipalities studied the chapter on the question of distribution in "Critique of the Gotha Program," some tutors induced them to discuss penetratingly the correct implementation of the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," in conjunction with the Party's economic policy.

Helped conscientiously in this way by the tutors, many comrades enlighten their mind, start thinking, and go deep into many problems of the struggle between theory and reality. The atmosphere of reading becomes even stronger. Good results are scored.

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P'ingnan Hsien Committee Realistically Strengthens Organizational Leadership and Helps Basic-Level Cadres Read and Study Conscientiously

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(NCNA Nanning) The CCP Committee of P'ingnan Hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, realistically strengthens organizational leadership over the basic-level cadres' reading and study, gives the commune- and brigade-level cadres concrete help and tuition in their study of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, scoring good results.

To take a firm hold of the basic-level cadres' study, P'ingnan hsien committee went deeply into the basic level last winter and the ensuing spring to make careful investigation of the conditions of the commune- and brigade-level cadres' reading and study. Through this investigation, they discovered that, with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work developing step by step and in depth, the broad masses of basic-level cadres had unprecedentedly high enthusiasm for the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. But some of the commune- and brigade-level cadres did not have a proper method of study and did not integrate theory with reality sufficiently well; others did not resolve well the contradiction between work and study and often did one thing to the neglect of the other; still others found difficulties in learning and understanding these works because they had a poor cultural and theoretical foundation, and so on. These problems made the hsien committee realize that: In order to urge the basic-level cadres to read and study, a general appeal was not enough, but they must be given prompt help in solving the difficult problems in their study before they can learn the revolutionary doctrine well.

The leading members of P'ingnan hsien committee attach importance to leading the comrades to combine reading and study with the summing up of experience and to raise their initiative for reading. The secretary of the Party branch of Kuanch'eng brigade, Kuanch'eng commune, worked enthusiastically and vigorously and was rather experienced in work. But because he neglected theoretical study, he sometimes showed the phenomenon of working merely on the basis of enthusiasm and experience. He once mobilized the masses to develop multiple undertakings and to grow fruit trees. Proceeding from the idea that "trees can be planted where there is a mountain, and there will be fruits where trees can be grown," he included some hilly land unsuitable for growing fruit trees into the fruit-growing area, committing the mistake of separating theory from practice and having his orders carried out by force and coercion.

Huang Ch'iu and Chia Shou-yi, members of the standing committee of the hsien committee, came many times to this brigade, had chats with him and got together with him to study Marxist-Leninist works and to sum up his experience, making him understand that: If one proceeded from wishful thinking, one would turn a good thing into a bad thing, and that to do revolutionary work well, one must not rely on his good wishes alone but must read and study conscientiously and adhere to the materialist theory of reflection.

After that, he conscientiously read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, paid attention to making investigation and study, and humbly sought the opinions of the masses. He led the masses to develop fruit-tree growing by adopting means appropriate to local conditions and to plant lichee trees in 1,500 mow of hilly land. He was praised by the masses.

With regard to some commune- and brigade-level cadres who have a poor foundation of cultural and theoretical study, the P'ingnan hsien Party committee help them solve their concrete difficulties in study by the method of holding short-term reading classes, popularizing typical experience and giving tuition individually. Since the beginning of this year, it has held three short-term reading classes, which were attended by more than 690 people.

After attending political evening school, the cadres of Hsi-yi brigade, Tahsin commune, combined cultural study with theoretical study, thereby overcoming many of the difficulties they met with in the course of reading and study.

Studying by this method, more than 40 of the brigade and production team cadres of this brigade have read through the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" and achieved rather good results. The hsien committee promptly summed up and popularized their experience and urged the basic-level cadres to read and study.

Leading members of the P'ingnan hsien Party committee also set an example of leading the basic-level cadres to handle correctly the contradiction between work and study and uphold the system of study. P'an Cho-chieh, a deputy secretary of the hsien committee, persevered in sparing time to read and write notes on what he had learned, each time he went to the basic level and no matter how busy he might be and how short the time he could spare was. He persevered in reading, exercising a good influence on the basic-level cadres of the localities where he worked. Under his leadership, many basic-level cadres also grasped the odd bits of time and squeezed out time for study.

When he was in Ta-an commune, he discovered that the cadres of this commune did not make proper arrangements for work and study. Accordingly, he got together with the members of the commune Party committee to analyze the various causes of the contradiction between work and production and to study and draw up measures for resolving this contradiction. He also helped them set up and improve the system of study. As a result, the activity of reading and study developed among the cadres of Ta-an commune.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Hopei Engineering College Perseveringly Forms Ties with Factories

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 23, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) The revolutionary committee of Hopei Engineering College perseveringly runs the college with open doors and forms ties between the college and some factories. In the past three years and more, this college has formed ties constantly with 43 factories and maintains regular contact with more than 100 factories and scientific research and engineering units. During the three great revolutionary movements, new teaching materials were written and compiled under 114 titles; the college and the factories and scientific research units together took responsibility for 78 items of scientific research and accomplished 54 of them, among which 11 belonged to a very high level. The college also helped the factories in conducting technical education, and 24 short-term training classes were opened and attended by close to 1,000 workers, peasants, PLA fighters and technicians.

In the course of running the college with open doors and forming ties between the college and factories, the college leadership conscientiously implements the principle of integrating theory with reality. In the light of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, it guides the teachers and students to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things," and to sum up the experience acquired and lessons learned during the practice of educational revolution at a previous stage.

The teachers and students said: "The unity of theory and reality is the excellent style of study advocated consistently by our Party. Teaching in the form of 'three-separation' in the old schools ran against the objective laws of dialectical-materialist cognition of matter and turned theory into a river without source and a tree without root; 'substituting work for study' proceeded from narrow empiricism, neglected the role of theory in guiding practice and was detrimental to the cognition of the essence of matter."

After that, in the course of forming ties between the college and the factories, they paid attention to strengthening the systematic teaching of theoretical knowledge. In the first half of 1972, in the light of the tasks of teaching, the high polymer synthesis specialty of the chemical industry department organized the students to take part in the practice of production in a certain factory and, in two months or more, held four classes including "Fundamental Chemical Industry," "Organic Chemistry," etc., achieving good results. The subject of fluid transmission was taught in conjunction with the production process. The students very quickly grasped the equation of fluid transmission and, on the basis of the conditions on the spot, could apply the theory learned in calculating the installations and pipes for transmitting

fluid. They said: "We formerly went to factories to watch the 'bustling scene.' Coming to the factory this time, we can understand what is going on. We find it not so difficult to read and understand the pile of drawings and the strings of molecular formulas."

Running the college with open doors and forming ties between the college and factories provides a vast scope for the integration of theory and reality. When organizing teaching, the college leadership pays attention to guiding the students to proceed from perceptual knowledge and then make analysis theoretically and raise this knowledge to a higher level.

Many students of the machine-building specialty of the mechanical department came from the countryside. At the beginning, they found difficulty in learning to make drawings. The teachers led them to the factories with which the college had formed ties. There, they explained to the students the various parts of machine tools and the drawings, and helped them to proceed from perceptual knowledge in learning the basic knowledge of making drawings.

With the elementary principle of design taught, this specialty formed ties with T'angshan Machine Works and assumed the task of designing a "machine tool capable of doing many jobs." In the light of the arrangements made for teaching, the students were roused to suggest methods and express their views and draw a plan of the design, and then some old workers and technicians were invited to make analysis and discussion, so as to help the students increase their knowledge of the fundamental theory and the basic principles of design. The students built up their ability to analyze and solve problems and also became more interested in learning to do technical work.

Teaching by the method of integrating theory with reality, the teachers pay particular attention to explaining the concept clearly and making theoretical analysis, so that the students can understand not only the conclusion on particular conditions but also the practical application of general laws.

For instance, toward the end of 1971, the students of the automation specialty of the mechanical department went to a unit with which the college had formed ties, and learned a lesson on power supply. Coming to the part of "earthing protection and insulation monitoring," the teacher paid attention to explaining clearly the principle of "vector quantity synthesis of electricity," introduced the method of applying this principle in judging the standard of insulation, and pointed out the general application of this principle. After learning this lesson, the students could master the theoretical knowledge more easily and understand more things by analogy. During his holidays, one of the students came back to the unit where he had been working, and discovered that the insulation monitor of the transformer station was defective. Applying what he had learned, he found the cause and helped the factory solve the problem of irrational wiring of the monitor.

Apart from accomplishing the tasks of teaching, the college leadership actively helps the factories solve problems of production and carry out activities of scientific research. In the light of the needs of production in the factory and the content of technical teaching, the specialty of iron foundry of the agricultural machine department formed ties with the nearby Tientsin Motive Power Machine Plant and Tientsin Rolling Stock Plant. On the basis of practical production, the students joined the workers and technicians in making scientific experiments of "high-strength forging" and "spraying of sand in liquid state," which proved successful and played an excellent role in raising the efficiency of labor and reducing the intensity of labor. To popularize these new techniques, the teachers of this specialty helped the factory open short-term training classes and often went to the factory to help solve problems arising in the course of applying the new techniques. They were extensively welcomed.

They also promptly reflect in the teaching materials and the teaching-learning activities any new achievements made in scientific research, and strengthen teaching of theory while continuously strengthening the students' foundation of practice. In studying polymerization, the students of the specialty of high polymer of the chemical industry faculty took part in practical production in factories, so they had a strong foundation of practice and rich theoretical knowledge. But because the factory carried out mass production, the students did not see the course of polymerization in detail. To enlarge and deepen the students' perceptual knowledge of polymerization, the teachers included in their teaching material a new achievement which they made by joining the Tientsin Industrial Chemicals Plant No. 1 and the Synthetic Materials Research Institute in scientific research, and led the students into the laboratory, letting them observe the phenomena of polymerization through glass instruments, explaining to them the optimum conditions for accomplishing polymerization, teaching them the knowledge of controlling temperature and pressure, and helped them raise their theoretical level to a higher degree and make necessary preparations for learning a further course of "High Polymer Physics and Molding Technology."

To link teaching and learning closely with the three great revolutionary movements in society, the college has formed ties with factories by various means and dispatched 59 educational revolution practice teams to go deep into factories and worksites to learn new techniques and new experience and to solicit the views of the masses on educational revolution. Meanwhile, the college set up scientific and technical information groups to maintain ties with close to 500 relevant units in 28 provinces and municipalities. In this way, the achievements made by the college in scientific research are popularized quickly in society, and the new techniques and new experience acquired by other units can also be reflected in teaching.

* * *

HEALTH

Relatively Great Achievements Scored in a Joint Anti-Schistosomiasis Effort By the Five Hsien of Wuchiang, K'unshan and T'aits'ang of Kiangsu Province and Ch'ingp'u and Chiating of Shanghai Municipality

- Many communes and brigades of the border areas of the five hsien have basically eliminated schistosomiasis. The snail-infested area of other communes and brigades has shrunk considerably with a marked drop in schistosomiasis

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, November 23, 1972) Under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great call, "It is imperative to eliminate schistosomiasis," the joint effort at prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis of the five hsien of Wuchiang, K'unshan and T'aits'ang of Kiangsu Province and Ch'ingp'u and Chiating of Shanghai municipality has chalked up relatively great achievements. The recently called 6th joint prevention and cooperation meeting in Chiating reviewed and summed up what had been done since the first joint prevention and cooperation meeting in March in 1970. Of the 26 communes and 165 brigades in the border areas of the five hsien, 14 communes and 78 brigades have now basically eliminated schistosomiasis. The snail-infested area of other communes and brigades has also shrunk considerably, with a marked decrease in schistosomiasis cases.

The communes and brigades of the border areas of these five hsien were originally areas relatively seriously affected by schistosomiasis. After 1958, under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "sending the god of plague away" and the Party's general line for socialist construction, various hsien gradually strengthened schistosomiasis prevention and treatment work. But due to the unbalanced development of anti-schistosomiasis work in various areas and lack of cooperation in the fight, some areas had their snails eliminated only to be re-infested with multiplying snails from areas where they had not been. The neighboring area was thus reduced to a weak anti-schistosomiasis link.

In the light of the situation, the Party committee of Shanghai municipality and the Party committee of Kiangsu Province made a point of arousing Party organizations in various hsien and the masses in an energetic joint prevention and cooperation effort in the border areas and strengthened leadership over the work. Through joint prevention and cooperation, the previous state of "making no contact across borders and across rivers" in the borders areas was changed. Fostered was the new style of "sharing the same will across rivers and across village borders and working toward the same goal of sending the god of plague away."

The border areas of some brigades were originally "dead angles" in schistosomiasis prevention. Now they have become typical advanced examples. A 4,000-odd-meter-long river dividing Shangt'a commune of Ch'ingp'u hsien

from Chouchuang commune of K'unshan hsien was left uncleared of snails in many places prior to a joint prevention and cooperation effort. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "We divide into two families, one to the east and one to the west of the river. But the snails are one family crawling back and forth." Later, they shattered departmentalist thinking and teamed up in a snail annihilation battle. Snail-eliminated belts totalling over 8,000 meters were built. Snails were basically eliminated. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "In the past, we played the chess game separately. Now we band together to concentrate on a single game in a united battle."

For over two years, the broad masses of cadres and people in the border areas have energetically plunged into the mass campaign of schistosomiasis prevention. The aim of holding regular experience-exchange meetings, making proper checks and seeking mutual stimulation, making concerted efforts and fighting shoulder-to-shoulder and combining inspection with study and seeking mutual progress is achieved. Joint prevention activities have developed from "five fixtures," fixed locations, fixed assignments, fixed time schedules, fixed measures and fixed personnel to "three joint preventions," i.e., ideologically, organizationally and action-wise. Under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great call, "Get united to win still greater victories," the brigades in some border areas have on their own initiative committed themselves to assignments in a bid to build more snail-eliminated belts.

In the midst of joint prevention activities, leading cadres at various levels personally head for the front to fight and direct fighting. Due to strengthened leadership and a penetrating effort in mass mobilization, for over two years, the content of joint prevention and cooperation programs of various areas has developed from exclusive schistosomiasis joint prevention to joint prevention covering patriotic health and various other tasks. In scope, joint prevention has developed from the border areas to an overall effort made between hsien, between communes, and between brigades.

Amidst achievements scored in the coordinated anti-schistosomiasis campaign, Party organizations at various levels make a particular point of guarding against relaxation of effort and fighting arrogance and self-complacency continuously. It is stressed that the struggle on the anti-schistosomiasis front is a protracted and arduous process and that the evil must be rooted out thoroughly and no tendency must be allowed toward taking the enemy lightly. Meanwhile, various hsien are directing serious and proper efforts toward disease examination and prevention, and consolidating achievements in schistosomiasis prevention. The rate of disease examination in the whole hsien of Wuchiang this year reached 99 percent. Three hundred and nine brigades made a persistent practice of stool and urine examination. In the midst of a penetrating effort many communes and brigades have checked the ideological field after unearthing problems, sought treatment after discovering patients, and taken proper measures after the discovery of snails. They take seriously the question of whether a proper continuous effort in the anti-schistosomiasis campaign is raised to the high plane of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carried out resolutely. Thus,the anti-schistosomasis effort in the border areas of the five hsien shows increasing depth.

The penetrating anti-schistosomiasis effort helps not only to beat the "god of plague" but also cultivate the people's socialist spirit of mass cooperation. In building snail-free belts, many communes and brigades strive to carry out the work across the border to another hsien. When seedlings are transplanted, they take the initiative to help the party concerned with the checking and elimination of snails. When suspicious cases are discovered, they will send on their own initiative for a doctor to administer needed treatment. Information about snails is spread in a timely exchange of information. Experience acquired is exchanged in a learning-from-each-other process. Bordering on the area of Aihao brigade of Luhsü commune of Wuchiang hsien is dozens of mow of seedling land of Yangwan brigade of Chintse commune, Ch'ingp'u hsien. Aihao brigade take the fraternal brigade's effort to send away "the god of plague" as its own business, and subjected the land to a repeated process of snail examination and elimination. While under treatment, a victim of schistosomiasis of Hsinmao commune, T'aits'ang hsien, developed complications. After hearing of this, the health leadership departments of K'unshan, Ch'ingp'u and other hsien immediately sent medical personnel to give emergency treatment until the patient was out of danger.

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Schistosomiasis Must Be Eradicated

- A record of deeds of the people of the border areas of five hsien of Kiangsu Province and Shanghai municipality in a joint schistosomiasis prevention and treatment campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of cadres and people in the neighboring areas of the five hsien of Wuchiang, T'aits'ang and K'unshan of Kiangsu Province and Chiating and Ch'ing-p'u of Shanghai municipality have made a united schistosomiasis prevention and treatment effort, with gratifying achievements scored. Here everywhere appears a scene of fighting in unity. "The god of plague" in the border areas has been or is being sent away.

Strength Behind a United Struggle

Running through the borders of the three hsien of Chiating, T'aits'ang and K'unshan are two waterways which form a "T," one, the Swampy Path stretching from east to west and the other, the Niut'ou Path from north to south. Here the low-lying area, formerly a nest of snails, has now been basically rid of snails to become a fish-and-rice producing village. Referring to this change, the local poor and lower-middle peasants said, "This is a demonstration of strength through coordinated defense."

Four brigades of the three hsien in this area were once "dead angles" in the extermination of snails. In the first half of 1970, under the inspiration of the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," Shanghai municipality and various neighboring hsien in Kiangsu Province held an anti-schistosomiasis cooperation meeting. The tasks put forward at the meeting set in motion and inspired the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in this area. Shortly after the meeting, the comrades of the Party branch of Ch'ianching brigade of Wanghsin commune, Chiating hsien visited the neighboring Chaoching brigade of Nanchiao commune, T'aits'ang hsien and the P'engnan and Chient'ung brigades of P'englang commune, K'unshan hsien, and suggested mutual cooperation for the complete annihilation of the snails of the "T-shaped" river. The comrades of T'aits'ang and K'unshan said elatedly, "This is a wonderful idea. Your suggestion just fits in with our wishes." In the winter of that year, a battle of encirclement and annihilation of snails got off to a roaring start.

The first day the battle started, on the banks of the "T-shaped" rivers fluttered flapping red flags. Mass enthusiasm was at its feverish pitch. The people of the three hsien fought as one. In just one day, three large dams were set up and five sets of water-lifting equipment installed. The dammed water was drained off. Up to 1,000 commune members from the four brigades of the three hsien along the 13-kilometer-long waterway dug ditches to bury snails and shovelled earth to build snail-free belts in an overall attack on snails. The whole worksite was humming and bustling with activity.

In a matter of just 7 or 8 days, on both sides of the "T-shaped" rivers were set up snail-free belts of over 26,000 meters. For two years, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the "T-shaped" river area have persisted in a joint-defense-and-cooperation effort to check and annihilate snails. Now snails have been basically eliminated.

Under the Inspiration of a Joint-Defense-and-Cooperation Effort

Last spring, at an anti-schistosomiasis cooperation meeting of the four hsien of Chiating, Ch'ingp'u, K'unshan and T'aits'ang it was decided to invite Wuchiang hsien to join in a joint-defense effort.

Wuchiang hsien is bordered on the west by Lake Tungtai. The lakeside was a great stretch of shallow beach. Here water abounded and grass grew luxuriantly. It was a good grazing ground. But it was also an old snail-breeding nest. Energy summer and autumn, numerous snails clinging to one boat after another and one drifting sheet of duckweed after another headed down the river to breed and multiply. This had a harmful effect on the whole hsien and on the areas at the lower reaches of the river. The Party committee of Wuchiang hsien had long wanted to bring this shallow beach under basic control. The Party committee aroused the masses to a major discussion and the criticism of departmentalism. A whole-situation viewpoint was fostered. Therefore, under the unified leadership of the Wuchiang hsien, Tungtai Lake snail-encirclement-annihilation command headquarters, a 10,000-man-strong snail-annihilation army of people from over 5,000 production teams throughout the hsien was deployed for a battle alongside the Tungtai Lake. After the invitation cards issued by the schistosomias prevention and joint-prevention meeting reached the worksite, everyone was mor conscious of the strength contributed through every swing of the pick and the hoe. Fighting will was further strengthened. In the battle, 700,000 cubic meters of earth were dug. Around 20,000 mow of reed-packed beach were subjected to a process of snail annihilation through earth interment and a bath of insecticide.

Through this battle, the whole-situation viewpoint took root in people's minds. Many communes and brigades suggested that snails be annihilated within one's own gate. Thus, they adopted the annihilation measure of moving from the borderline to the land inside. Emphasis was laid on the snail annihilation work of neighboring communes and brigades. In March this year, to usher in the 5th joint-defense cooperation meeting called in Wuchiang, the whole hsien mobilized over 970,000 people and launched a 10-day shock annihilation campaign. Specialized teams were combined with the mass campaign in a universal effort to build snail-elimination belts in various parts of the hsien. Another upsurge was whipped up in the encirclement-annihilation of snails. In this 10-day shock campaign, along 5,100 rivers and streams within the borders, over 5,800,000 meters of snail-free belts were trimmed and newly built.

Toward the Same Goal

With the launching of the joint-defense cooperation effort on a universal basis, the masses have developed the "style of the Dragon River." Schistosomiasis efforts have broken through border barriers. People's horizons are further enlarged.

Motivated by the common goal of snail eradication, over 300 snail inspectors of Waikang commune, Wanghsin commune and Chuch'iao commune of Chiating hsien, with their knapsacks brought along, rowed small skiffs to Nanchiao commune of T'aits'ang hsien to seek the fulfillment of the snail inspection tasks of the fraternal commune and its brigades as the tasks of their own commune and brigades. This good style displayed by the fraternal commune gave the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Nanchiao commune great joy and great inspiration.

After this inspection, the Party committee of Nanchiao commune was firmly determined to launch a widespread mass campaign within the area of the whole commune. The bugle for a people's war in annihilation of schistosomiasis again sounded. Not only were snail-free belts repaired and built on an universal basis but also control over human waste water was further strengthened. Schistosomiasis prevention work was raised to a new level. Where there are heavy burdens they are shouldered. Where there is something advanced, it is emulated. The spirit of continuous revolution and strong determination displayed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Nanchiao commune, T'aits'ang hsien, further inspired the masses of Waikang commune, Wanghsin commune and Chuch'iao commune of Chiating hsien. They felt themselves lagging behind and were determined to catch up.

Now, the border areas have become the battlefield where everyone joins in sending the "plague of god" away. The poor and lower-middle peasants say elatedly, "The 'style of the Dragon River' has united the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shanghai and Kiangsu and guided them toward the same goal. We must get united to win still greater victories. Our common determination: We must have schistosomiasis eliminated! Our unwavering faith: Schistosomiasis can surely be eradicated!" "Where can the god of plague go as a sky-illuminating bonfire is made of the paper boat?"

- By the correspondents of Hsin-hua Jih-pao, Wen-hui Pao and Chieh-fang Jih-pao

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BIOGRAPHIC DATA

NPC Deputy Sha Meng-pi Passes Away

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

haj yusuf sha meng-pi, deputy to the national people's congress, a leading member of the islamic association of china and vice-president of the china-afghanistan friendship association, died of illness in peking on november 23, 1972 at the age of 68, as medical treatment proved to no avail.

the islamic association held a solemn ceremony in his memory this morning. present at the ceremony were leading members of the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the office of the standing committee of the national people's congress, the office of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and the islamic association, and haj yusuf sha meng-pi's family members and friends.

PARTY CADRE

"Party Cadres Should Be the First to Bear Hardship and the Last to Enjoy Comfort"

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 26, 1972)

a veteran party cadre, who has turned sixty, is today working as hard and as selflessly to build socialism in china as he was doing to liberate the country when he served as a village party secretary in a north china revolutionary base area during the anti-japanese war thirty years ago.

now 62, wang chun-sheng is secretary of the shuimen production brigade party branch in hopei province. he has been outstanding in socialist revolution and construction, helped train younger people and lives simply. the commune members praised him as a veteran cadre nurtured by chairman mao.

the brigade nestling among the taihang mountains had very hard natural conditions. by dint of many years of work, the local people with wang chun-sheng in the lead have improved the area. this has placed the brigade among the outstanding units in hopei province in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

except when attending meetings, wang chun-sheng works with the commune members to transform nature. although his health was not good in 1971, he did 314 days of work in the fields.

terracing on the boulder-strewn hills more than 1,000 metres above sea level was very difficult. wang chun-sheng and others made a survey of the hills. they opened up two small plots to demonstrate the best way to do the job. they dug the land to a depth of two metres, removed the boulders and used them to put up embankments round the plots and then covered the terraced plots with a thick layer of soil brought from elsewhere. the experience touched off a mass movement to terrace hill slopes. wang chun-sheng also led the masses in afforesting the hills.

a snowstorm in the dead of winter covered the paths leading to the hills with thick snow. wang chun-sheng got up early in the morning and went uphill to continue terracing, clearing a path with a spade and broom. moved by his action, the commune members braved the snow and worked enthusiastically.

wang chun-sheng always takes great pains to educate the brigade's cadres and the younger generation in the spirit of arduous struggle, diligence and frugality. when the brigade in 1970 became an advanced unit in the campaign to learn from tachai, people from elsewhere often came to visit and learn from shuimen brigade. a young cadre thought that the brigade's poorly furnished old office building was not fit to receive so many visitors. he suggested that the brigade build a better office building and buy new furniture. after giving the young cadre an account of how the people saved every copper for the front during the war years, wang chun-sheng said, "ours is a developing country. we must always think of our socialist construction when we spend a single cent." he added, "though we are better off now, we must be thrifty. we must not forget the spirit of arduous struggle because our collective accumulation has grown."

these words touched the young cadre, who afterwards displayed the spirit of arduous struggle in whatever work he did.

the 180 households of the brigade live in a dozen villages scattered over the hills. party secretary wang chun-sheng, whose heart is one with members of the brigade, always knows which household has sick people who need attention and which family's house needs repairs. the party and state sent in relief funds when the brigade suffered from damages caused by mountain torrents in 1963. wang chun-sheng first saw to it that the needs of those households suffering from the flood were met. his own family was the last to be

taken care of. with the growth of the collective economy, new houses were built for all the households. wang chun-sheng's family was the last to move into a new home. he said, "as servants of the people, communist party cadres should be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort."

this good quality has been imparted to wang chun-sheng by the party education he has received during the past three decades. in 1943 he took the lead in organizing the first mutual-aid team in his county. members of the mutual-aid team achieved outstanding results in increasing production through self-reliance. cited as a labour hero of the revolutionary base, wang chun-sheng was awarded a fine ox. this made him very happy, because the wangs had never owned an ox for generations. when he came back to his village with the ox, he handed the animal over to the mutual-aid team.

the brigade now has neatly terraced fields and thriving groves of trees, thanks to years of painstaking efforts. yield per hectare and total output last year hit all-time highs. in addition to exceeding its plan for selling surplus grain to the state, it sold the state over 100 tons of dry and fresh fruit as well as timber and livestock. this year it had a good harvest despite a severe drought. contrasting the brigade's prosperity to their misery in a poor year in the old society, some commune members said: "we owe our present prosperous life to our old party secretary's leadership."

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 25, 1972)

kirin province in northeast china now has provincial and local plants turning out iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, machinery, petroleum, electricity, chemicals and forest products, as well as consumer goods. total industrial output value last year was 22 times the early post-liberation figure.

this has been done in accordance with the general principle laid down by chairman mao of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy and has been accompanied by the province's energetic efforts to develop agriculture.

the province did not have an iron and steel plant until 1958 when a mass drive was launched to set up such

plants. among a number of such plants, the tunghua iron and steel plant has grown into a medium-sized enterprise after extensions over the years, ranging from ore excavation to steel rolling. the province last year turned out eleven times as much steel as the peak year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

there are now about 300 medium and small coal mines, as against just a few at the time of liberation. the older ones have been renovated and expanded and new ones added since liberation. a mass drive to open small mines initiated by the party organizations during the cultural revolution made great contributions to the development of the province's coal industry.

the province is able to produce mining and chemical machinery, tractors, trucks, large electric arc furnaces, machine tools and ball bearings. but in the early post-liberation years, it could only do repairs and make replacements. now small farm machinery manufacture and repair plants at the county level turn out diesel engines, pumps and farm produce processing machines.

formally dependent on industrial cities in other parts of the country for consumer articles like soap and tooth paste, the province now produces a fairly complete range of light industrial and textile articles as well as bicycles, sewing machines, clocks and watches. some of them are sold abroad.

the province's industry is based on its local resources, notably timber and reeds for paper making, sugar beets, and fine wool produced in the western animal breeding areas. with its more than 70 paper mills, the province ranks second in output in china and enjoys a reputation for quality. several modern woolen fabrics mills set up after 1958 produce several dozen kinds of woolen fabrics, blankets and knitting wool. there are six sugar refineries whose products go to different parts of the country.

the people of kirin have displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard work and self-reliance to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. workers keep to the principle of running enterprises thriftily and have saved a handsome sum of state funds. an example is the lubricant mill of kirin city. in 1957, a dozen people started the mill with three big cauldrons as their main production facilities. they put up mat sheds for workshops to recycle by hand used lubricants from big factories. the mill has been mechanized over the past decade or more and now has over 200 workers and staff with 5,000 square metres of floor space of factory building. its products include over 20 kinds of lubricants as against the previous one. but the spirit of hard work and thrift has remained.

the enterprises run by central authorities in the province have given help in terms of technique, information

and machinery to the province in its efforts to develop local industry. the big kirin chemical plant organized a team of technicians and experienced workers which went to small nitrogenous fertilizer plants to pass on techniques and solve problems in construction and production. as a result, the small local plants soon went into smooth operation.

COTTON MILL

Central China Cotton Textile Mill Practises Economy in Management

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 26, 1972)

the workers of the hsiangfan cotton textile mill in central china's hupeh province continue the tradition of hard work with which they set up the mill 19 years ago. they have turned out 17 pieces of big equipment in the past year, saving 43 tons of rolled steel and 190,000 yuan for the state.

the mill was started in 1953 by 37 workers with just 17 outdated looms. the workers paid great attention to economy and frugality, saving not only every kilowatt of electricity and every nail but also the waste yarns for further production. the mill was recommended for its frugality as an advanced unit in 1963. the workers have renovated all the equipment and gradually automated the production. three mills of equivalent size can be built with the funds they have saved and accumulated for the state.

big pieces of equipment were needed after the mill was assigned the production of corduroy in 1971. led by the party branch, the workers made technical innovations and turned out equipment themselves by using old machinery and discarded materials. this saved a great deal of steel for the state. a veteran worker was sent to a factory to learn how to make the brushing machine. he carefully studied every part and drew a draft. after 20 days of hard work, he and other workers made the mill's first brushing machine. the machine was half the size of the one he saw in the factory and saved 94 per cent of the steel required. the machine works well.

last july when the mill planned to make its second brushing machine, the state allocated it eight tons of rolled steel. but veteran workers declared: "our country has a tremendous need for steel and we have internationalist obligations to fulfil. we should save this steel for the state." so they collected scrap steel and made a brushing

machine by welding odds and ends together. the new machine runs well and turns out quality products.

as the country's socialist industry keeps growing, many of the mill's experienced workers have been promoted to leading posts or transferred to other enterprises and the mill has taken in large numbers of young workers. the party branch sees to it that the young people get a good education in the revolutionary tradition of frugality and diligence. veteran workers often talk to the young ones about the mill's history and set good examples. the young workers now conscientiously set aside scraps for reuse.

production has grown rapidly. the mill's 1971 gross output was six times that in 1956 when the mill became a joint state-private enterprise. productivity has risen 4.4-fold and profits 21-fold.

TOBACCO CROP

Some Parts of China Report Good Tobacco Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

a good tobacco harvest is reported from some parts of china despite unfavourable natural conditions.

northeast china's liaoning province and southwest china's yunnan province report 15 per cent more tobacco than last year. output per hectare in the changwei administrative region of shantung province was 20 per cent more than last year's. quality was better.

yunnan tobacco has a high sugar content and mellow aroma. the acreage planted to tobacco this year was 10 per cent larger than in 1971. in an early stage of growth, the plants in chenhsiung and huitse counties were hit by frost and hail. many tobacco seedlings were killed. the neighbouring hsuanwei county helped them with tobacco seedlings for transplanting. the peasants worked hard to ensure a full stand.

leading members of feng-cheng and hsifeng counties in liaoning province went to communes and production brigades to make investigations. they organized the exchange of experience among tobacco growers and studied methods to increase output. the work from planting to harvesting was done better than in any previous year. when the tobacco seedlings were being nursed, there was a cold spell. after planting there was a dry spell. but good field management compensated for the effects of poor weather.

the changwei region in shantung is a yellow tobacco leaf producer. it suffered a serious dry spell this year. commune members built water harnessing projects., this ensured prompt planting and vigorous growth.

AFFORESTATION

Afforestation Promotes Farming in North China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 26, 1972)

a production brigade at the foot of the great wall in north china's hopei province is known throughout the country for its mass afforestation efforts which helped prevent erosion and promoted farming.

annual per-hectare grain yield of the huangchinchai brigade has been above 3.75 tons since 1970, or four times the early post-liberation figure, although it was hit by natural troubles every year. the brigade is now more than self-sufficient in grain and has 35 tons of grain reserve.

the brigade averages one fifteenth of a hectare of farmland per capita. it increased grain output gradually after liberation. but mountain torrents used to damage the farmland.

the brigade party branch decided in 1963 to mobilize the brigade members to plant trees on the mountains to check mountain torrents. sixtythree-year-old communist pai hsing-chou took the lead. he went to live in the mountains and kept planting trees.

the brigade members followed his example., led by the party branch, even the aged people and children took part in gathering seeds, nursing seedlings and planting trees. a team of 40 backbone foresters carried water by shoulder poles to the mountains to water the saplings.

severe mountain torrents broke out in the summer of 1964, endangering the 66 hectares of young trees planted on the sandy bottoms of gullies. pai hsing-chou and other communists and cadres and militiamen jumped into the turbulent water to protect the trees. a drought set in the next year. the 40 backbone members each carried an average of 3,000 buckets of water to save the transplants.

all the 260 hectares of barren land of the brigade have been afforested after nine years of hard work. pear, apple, peach, apricot and walnut trees have now borne fruit. up to 1972, every person in the brigade has planted

more than 1,000 trees on an average. apart from over two million trees planted by the collective, the brigade members have planted 37,000 trees near their houses or in their courtyards.

much soil was carried off by runoff formerly. in the three years ending 1962, mountain torrents damaged 40 hectares, or one quarter of the brigade's farmland. the forest trees now protect the soil. in 1970, the brigade was hit by a rainstorm which was as severe as that of 1962, but there was no mountain torrent. the washed-out land has been restored again. rice which was not grown there before is now planted on four hectares of bottomland.

the brigade has built 54 hectares of terraced fields and created seven hectares of farmland by damming up gullies. the woods are providing the brigade members with firewood, which was scarce in the past. with plenty of tree leaves to use as feed, the brigade has increased its pig stock from 400 to 1,800 head.

TRANSPORTATION

Hainan Island Sets Up Water, Land Traffic Network

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 25, 1972)

china's second Largest island hainan has virtually completed a land and sea traffic network connecting all the counties, farms, plants and mines, and 98 per cent of its people's communes.

two railway lines, one repaired and one newly built, are now in operation. a motor transport company, which has five times as many lorries as all on the island before liberation, serves the rural area.

with very good natural harbours, hainan has expanded sea traffic. a number of ports have been added to ensure that every coastal county has a port. this enables all shipment of goods to and from the island to be made conveniently.

railroads carried 16 times as much freight in 1971 than in 1952. the number of passengers also rose. road carriage was 13 times as much and the cargo handled by ships rose 26 times.

roads have been built on both coastal flats and hilly interior. every commune in the multi-national chiungchung, paoting, and paisha counties, in the heart of this island, can be reached by truck. this brings in chemical fertilizer, insecticide and daily goods for the li and miao people in the mountainous area and carries out grain and local products.

the people's government has made appropriations for road repair and harbour building and the transport industry. before liberation, there were only a few repair workshops. there are now more than 40 plants overhauling trains, trucks and ships. wooden junks and cement boats can be turned out in the island.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian People's Army Football Team Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1972)

the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army left here for kwangchow by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to this city.

the team arrived here from nanking on november 19. on november 20 evening, chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms.

on the afternoon of november 21, a ceremony to welcome the "partisan" football team was sponsored jointly by the p.l.a. shanghai garrison and the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the "partisan" team and the shanghai team. among those who attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the match were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and deputy commander chen shih-fa.

the crowd of more than 30,000 at the hungkou stadium heartily applauded the fine skill and fighting spirit displayed by the players of both countries during the match. the albanian team won 2:0.

while in shanghai, the albanian comrades visited a confectionery and a primary school and went sightseeing in the city.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Metallurgical Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 26, 1972)

comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's great leader and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun yesterday afternoon.

present at the meeting were: ramiz alia, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central

committee of the albanian party of labour; koco theodhosi, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of industry and mining; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; behar shtylla, member of the a.p.l. central committee; and zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mining.

present also were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and economic counsellor of the chinese embassy li hsiao-lin.

the meeting proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade enver hoxha had a photo taken with the chinese comrades.

Albanian National Travel Service Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the albanian national travel service delegation led by murat mema, manager of the service, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, including chang yu and cheng chih-ping.

also present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Watches Footbal Match in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1972)

comrade beqir balluku, leader, comrade rahman perllaku, deputy leader, and members, of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania watched a friendly football match here this afternoon in the company of comrades chang chun-chiao and chang tsai-chien. the match was between the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army and the liaoning provincial team.

red flags flew over the stadium. on the rostrum were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. the stadium was filled with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary

friendship and militant unity between the two peoples and two armies of china and albania. when comrade balluku and other comrades-in-arms from albania arrived at the stadium, the 30,000 spectators warmly applauded.

present were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, including chou chun-lin, feng kuo-chu, wu chan-kuei, shen yuan-chun, sun lin-jui and yang hsin-ya as well as liu ping-chen, a leading member of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission.

before the competition, comrades beqir balluku and chang chun-chiao met the players of both sides, cordially shook hands with them and had photographs taken together with them.

the spectators time and again warmly applauded the players for their fine sportsmanship and good skill. the albanian footballers who played a fast attacking game and had good team work, won the game 2:0.

this morning, comrades balluku, cako and perllaku and the other albanian comrades-in-arms, accompanied by comrades chang tsai-chien, chou chun-lin, liu yao-tsung and sun lin-jui, visited in separate groups the shanghai no. 1 wood-screw factory and the shanghai shipyard. they were warmly received by the workers.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Kuo Mo-jo and Chou Pei-yuan Meet Austrian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with bruno pittermann, president of the austrian research institute on china and former vice chancellor, and his daughter elisabeth pittermann.

present at the meeting were oswald soukop, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking, and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations, including chou chi-yeh, hu shu-tu and wang ti-cheng.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Changsha for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 25, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, left here for wuhan by special train this evening after a visit to hunan. r.g.n.u.c. ministers and envoys to foreign countries who are accompanying the prime minister left by the same train.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by hua kuo-feng, acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and yang ta-yi, liu shan-fu, li chen-chun and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; chao kuang-en, deputy political commissar of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; ching lin, chairman, and su ming, vice-chairman, of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee; and local people.

also accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit are kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests from cambodia today visited places related to chairman mao's early revolutionary activities -- the hunan provincial no.1 teachers' institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party. they also visited an embroidery factory. the cambodian guests were given a warm welcome by people wherever they went.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

yeh chih-chiang, chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the minerals and metals mission from canada. leader of the mission is jean-paul drolet, assistant deputy minister of the department of energy, mines and resources, and deputy leader is ralph douglas hindson, general director of the materials branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

attending the banquet were canadian ambassador to china charles john small and officials of the canadian embassy in peking.

yeh chih-chiang and jean-paul drolet toasted the daily growth of the friendship between the people of china and canada and the constant development of the scientific and technical cooperation and trade relations between the two countries.

present were leading members of the ministries of metallurgical industry, foreign affairs and foreign trade, including wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, ma shu-chien, yao shao-shih, yu chung, lo chi, li chen-nan and sun hung-ju.

the mission arrived in peking yesterday. it was greeted at the airport by yeh chih-chiang and leading members of departments concerned. ambassador charles john small was also present.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation Leaves Peking for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

a chinese water conservancy delegation led by chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to the republic of sri lanka on the invitation of the sri lanka government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and others. sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was also present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chou En-lai and Chen Jen-hung Meet Egyptian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chen jen-hung, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met with professor mahmoud mohamed mahfouz, egyptian minister of health, and all members of the egyptian health delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were dr. mohamed sabri zaki, dr. ahmed kamel mazzen, dr. ahmed mohamed el-akkad, dr. mansour mohamed el-okah, dr. aly sina tawfik, dr. malek mahmoud el-nomrossey, dr. khairy ahmed samra, engineer ahmed kamal osman, dr. abdel-moneim mohamed mohamed makky, mr. salah galal and mr. abdel-moneim mohamed abdel-dayem.

mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim, and ibrahim mohamed omar, commercial counsellor, of the egyptian embassy were also present.

leading members and staff members of chinese departments present included tsao ke-chiang, liu mei-ting, chen hai-feng, chu chao, ma hung-en, yang chih, li hsiu-chen, hsu shou-jen, yang fu-chang, ning shou-pao, chao ching-tien and sun ming-yi.

Egyptian Minister of Health Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

professor mahmoud mohamed mahfouz, egyptian minister of health and leader of the egyptian health delegation, gave a farewell banquet at the egyptian embassy here this evening.

among the guests were chen jen-hung and yen chun, leading members of the chinese ministry of public health; fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of various departments and medical workers tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, chou chueh, liu mei-ting, chen hai-feng, chu chao, wu chieh-ping, pai hsiang-ku, ma hung-en, li hsiu-chen, yang chih, wu huan-hsing and hsu shou-jen.

present were syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrache and kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan.

mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy, and all diplomatic officials of the embassy attended.

the banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. many toasts were drunk to the continuous development of the friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between the egyptian and chinese people and medical workers.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Scientific and Technical Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the french scientific and technical exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

among the guests at the opening ceremony were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the scientific and technical association; li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; hu shu-tu, a leading member of the western european affairs department and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; and more than 200 people of the capital.

present were french ambassador to china etienne manach and officials of the french embassy in peking and professor pierre aigrain, general delegate of the general delegation of scientific and technical research of france, and professor hubert curien, general director of the national centre of scientific research.

ambassador manach and vice-president yang chi spoke at the opening ceremony. ambassador manach said: scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries have made great progress on the basis of the common principles of our two countries, that is, on the basis of the principles of reciprocation, mutual benefit and respect for each other's independence. he wished that this exhibition and the arrival of the french scholars would strengthen the ties between french and chinese scientific workers and become the symbol of the new development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. vice-president yang chi said: we are glad to see that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and france, the exchanges between

our two countries in the economic and cultural as well as in the scientific and technical fields have been daily increasing. he praised the achievements won by the french people in science and technology and expressed the confidence that this exhibition and the contact between the scientific circles of the two countries would certainly promote the understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

vice-president chou pei-yuan cut the ribbons. the hosts and guests then made a round of the exhibition halls.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the opening ceremony.

the exhibition covers a floor space of 1,800 square metres. it reflects france's achievements in scientific research in industry, agriculture, atom, oceanology, information processing and other fields.

ambassador manach this morning gave a reception on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition.

Peking Banquet Marks Opening of French Scientific and Technical Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the scientific and technical association of the chinese people's republic gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the opening of the french scientific and technical exhibition.

attending the banquet were french ambassador to china etienne manach and his wife and officials of the french embassy in peking; professor pierre aigrain, general delegate of the general delegation of scientific and technical research of france; professor hubert curien, general director of the national centre of scientific research; and the visiting group of french personages led by madame irene de lipkowski.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the scientific and technical association; li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; wang pen-tso, deputy director of the western european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned, including pan chun, li en-chiu and wang teh-chao.

yang chi and professor aigrain toasted the constant development of friendship between the people of china and france and scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries.

French Professors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

professor pierre aigrain, general delegate of the general delegation of scientific and technical research of france, and professor hubert curien, general director of the national centre of scientific research of france, arrived in peking by air early this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were welcomed at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientific workers including shih ju-wei, wang teh-chao, pan chun and chu yung-hang.

also present was fernand cornil, cultural attache of the french embassy here.

Visiting Group of French Personages Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a dinner in honour of the visiting group of french personages led by madame irene de lipkowski.

present were leading members of chinese organizations, including ou tang-liang, ting hsueh-sung, li en-chiu, chin chao, shih lin-feng, hsu kuang, shan ta-chi and liu kuang-ya.

the dinner was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

the group arrived here this morning.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Trade Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, returned here today by plane after a friendly visit to jamaica.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Members of Working-Level Delegation of Japanese Government Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

yogoro komatsu, director of the international trade bureau of the japanese ministry of international trade and industry, and some other members of the working-level delegation of the japanese government arrived here today.

they were met at the airport by hsi yeh-sheng, acting director of a bureau of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of departments including wu shu-tung and chen kang.

also present were japanese friends in peking including yoshizo yasuda and kimio fujida.

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 25, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation left tokyo for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were rizo kawakami, acting president of the japan table tennis association; hisao kido, vice-president of the association; hiroshi yaoita, director general of the association; takeshi mori, standing director of the association;

kinkazu saionji and masao shimizu, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general of the association; suzuko goto, wife of late koji goto (former president of the japan table tennis association), and other japanese friends.

before its departure, the chinese delegation held a grand farewell party in honour of japanese friends from various circles, members of the general association of korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents in japan, in appreciation of their cordial welcome and reception accorded to the delegation during its stay in japan.

among the about 400 guests present at the party were responsible members of the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association rizo kawakami, hisao kido, hiroshi yaoita, kenzo nakajima and tokuma utsunomiya.

former japanese prime minister tetsu katayama and officials of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of international trade and industry and ministry of home affairs were also present.

responsible members of the general association of korean residents in japan and of the tokyo association of chinese residents and hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, were also present on the occasion.

two well-known japanese table tennis players, hoshino and kimiyo matsuzako, made a special trip from osaka and shikoku respectively to attend the party. other noted japanese table tennis players mitsuru kono, shigeo ito, norio takashima and others who had just returned from a visit in europe were also present.

addressing the party, leader of the chinese delegation chuang tse-tung said that during this visit, the chinese youth table tennis players learned a lot from the sportsmanship, skill and experience of both veteran and young japanese players. he added, "as the saying goes, 'when drinking the water, think of the well-sinkers'. the chinese people will never forget the many japanese friends who have contributed to the promotion of japan-china friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries." he extended welcome to a japanese university students table tennis delegation which is going to visit china.

rizo kawakami, acting president of the japan table tennis association, said in his address, "the second asian tournament will take place in japan in 1974. we shall go all out to make it a success."

kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, also spoke at the party. he expressed the hope that the slogan "friendship first, competition second" will ring far and wide in the world of sports.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

lebanese ambassador to china e.j. boustany and his wife gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the national day of the republic of lebanon.

attending the reception were the visiting lebanese foreign minister s.e. khalyl abou hamad, mrs. hamad and his party.

also attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

ambassador boustany and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of lebanon and china would be constantly developed.

ambassador boustany said: lebanon always adheres to the principles of freedom, justice and equality. for generations it had fought to maintain its independence and characteristics and finally, in 1943, regained complete freedom of national self-determination. under the leadership of president suleiman franjia, lebanon is now safeguarding this independence on the road of development and advance by relying on its own wisdom, science and realistic spirit and through the consolidation of social justice, attaching importance to the maintenance of human dignity, culture and progress.

the lebanese ambassador said: our two countries established diplomatic relations in november last year; two days ago, lebanese foreign minister s.e. khalyl abou hamad, mrs. hamad and his entourage arrived in china for a visit. this is of important significance for

strengthening and developing the friendly relations between the people and government of china and the people and government of lebanon.

in his speech, minister chi peng-fei said: after the independence of their country, the lebanese government and people have constantly made achievements in opposing foreign aggression, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy.

he pointed out: both china and lebanon are developing countries. to develop the friendly relations between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is not only the common desire of the people of our two countries but also conforms to the common cause of unity and mutual assistance of the people of the third world. foreign minister hamad's current friendly visit to china has brought to the chinese government and people the friendly feelings of the lebanese government and people. we are confident that this visit will make useful contributions to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

present were also leading members of chinese departments, including yu sang, kuo lu, chen wei-chi, yen chun, chang wen-pin, li ta-tung, ting kuo-yu, hsu han-ping, wang yu-ching, li ching-chuan, ting hsueh-sung, miao hai-ling, liu chien-kung, tan tung, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

george hatem and su fei attended.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister Hamad

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon held talks with s.e. khalyl abou hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the lebanese side were e.j. boustany, lebanese ambassador to china; dr. adel ismail, director of the political affairs department of the foreign ministry; m. adib kantar, head of the special office of the foreign minister; andre sader, secretary, and alameddine, attache, of the lebanese embassy here.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of chinese departments, including tsao ke-chiang, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, wang ming-chun, li sung-ling, li ching-hua, li liu-yen, shih tung-ning and li chih-chieh.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Lebanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hamad

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet this evening in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people in honour of s.e. khalyl abou hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon, and mrs. hamad.

attending the banquet were the lebanese foreign minister's party, lebanese ambassador to china e. j. boustany and his wife, and officials of the lebanese embassy here.

present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as well as comrades hsu han-ping and wang hao.

the national flags of lebanon and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. the band played lebanese and chinese music. both foreign minister chi peng-fei and foreign minister hamad spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei warmly praised the friendship between the chinese and lebanese people. he said: "friendly ties have existed between china and lebanon since ancient time. the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle to oppose foreign aggression and build their own countries. with the personal participation by his excellency foreign minister hamad, china and lebanon established diplomatic relations in november 1971, turning a new page in the history of friendly relations between china and lebanon. the current friendly visit to china by his excellency foreign minister hamad and the other distinguished lebanese guests has brought the chinese people the profound friendship of the lebanese people. we are confident that your visit will deepen the mutual understanding between our two peoples and make valuable contributions to promoting the development of the friendly relations between our two countries. we wish the distinguished guests success in their visit."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "the lebanese people have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. under the leadership of his excellency president suleiman franjia, the lebanese government and people are working hard in opposing foreign aggression, safeguarding state sovereignty and territorial integrity and building their own country. the chinese government and people sincerely wish the lebanese government and people new victories on their road ahead."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "countries of the third world are joining hands on a wider scope. their struggle against the superpowers' aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying is advancing daily. out of their common interests and aspirations, they are forming a powerful force which is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. in the middle east, the heroic people of the arab countries and palestine are determined to overcome every difficulty and carry forward their struggle against aggression. the big powers are trying hard to maintain a no-war-no-peace situation in this area in their contention for spheres of influence, but their schemes will inevitably meet mounting opposition by the palestinian and other arab peoples."

the chinese foreign minister added: "we are glad to see the recent growing tendency among the people of the arab countries and palestine to demand greater unity against the enemy. this is an important guarantee that they will vanquish the enemy and win victory. israeli zionism, with big powers' support and connivance, is still persisting in its policy of aggression and expansion and is playing all sorts of tricks, but the people of the arab countries and palestine who have a tradition of struggle and who are becoming increasingly awakened will not be intimidated or taken in. by strengthening their unity, persisting in struggle and relying on their own strength, they are bound to win victory with the help and support of the people the world over."

foreign minister hamad in his speech said: "despite the distance between us and our different social systems, we have common points. we share the desire to cooperate and adhere to the principles of righteousness and justice and we support the oppressed peoples in their efforts to recover their legitimate rights."

he went on: "i express my desire to see the relations between our two countries developing in our common interests. i am convinced that the relations will develop and attain expected results."

speaking of lebanon's positions on international issues, he said: "in her relations with other countries, lebanon is anxious to see that righteousness and justice will replace the politics of force and violence. we highly hope that all the international issues and regional disputes

will be resolved in the spirit of equality and justice. this is what lebanon demands with regard to a solution to the conflicts in the middle east, indochina and in other regions of our troubled world. we regret the growing tension in certain parts of the world where international peace and security are in danger.

"in the middle east, the conflict has in recent days gone to such a grave extent that large numbers of civilians have become innocent victims.

"lebanon is directly concerned with this conflict. moreover, in face of the occupation by the israeli forces of various parts of the territories of the fraternal arab states, the cause of the palestinian people is a righteous and just cause. there are large numbers of sons of this people in lebanon who have been driven out of their country by violence and force.

"lebanon holds that there will be a just and durable peace only under two fundamental conditions: respect for the legitimate rights of the palestinian people and withdrawal of the israeli forces from the occupied arab territories."

the lebanese foreign minister warmly praised china's progress. he said: "the chinese people have succeeded, within a short lapse of time, in realizing this renaissance due to their tireless efforts and a firm will, and to the wisdom of their leaders. in a short period, china has attained a very considerable progress in all fields of science, industry and reconstruction. in the big family of nations, today she occupies, the place and enjoy the prestige that have returned to her." "this is a source of glory for the chinese people, whose civilization is thousands of years old, and of pride for all their leaders," he added.

after the speeches the band played the national anthems of lebanon and china.

also attending the banquet were:

george hatem and su fei; and

leading members of departments concerned, including chou fa-yen, chou jung-kuo, wang yu-ching, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, wang wen-lin, wang ming-chun, lin chi-hsin, wang chih-fan and ma chia-chun.

Chinese Foreign Minister, Vice Foreign Minister Continue Talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying continued their talks with s.e. khalyl abou hamad, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of lebanon, this afternoon.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Delegation of Badminton Association of Malaysia Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the chinese badminton federation sponsored a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the delegation of the badminton association of malaysia. then the chinese and malaysian men's badminton teams played friendly matches to the warm applause of the 18,000 spectators.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were ahmed sabki bin jahidin, leader of the delegation, and aziz bokhari bin bab, team manager.

present were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese badminton federation and other organizations, including li meng-hua, kuo lei, hsiang chien, chu tse, mou tso-yun, meng hsien-ju, and jen chao.

the stadium this evening was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and malaysia. warm applause rose as the players of the two countries entered the arena.

in the two men's singles matches, hou chia-chang of china won from kunallan of malaysia 15:3 and 15:5 and tang hsien-hu of china defeated tan aik mong of malaysia 15:5 and 15:2. then players of the two countries played two men's doubles matches. the first was played between wu chun-sheng and chen tien-hsiang of china and ng boon bee and kunallan of malaysia. the experienced malaysian players won 2:1 (15:17, 15:12 and 15:7) with good team work and footwork. hou chia-chang and tang hsien-hu won from tan aik huang and ng tat wai of malaysia 2:0 (15:10 and 15:12). the excellent matches were warmly applauded by the spectators.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister and Madame Bista Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 25, 1972)

prime minister of the kingdom of nepal kirti nidhi bista and madame bista left here for home by special train this morning after a friendly visit to china. they are carrying with them the profound friendship of the chinese people for the nepalese people.

leaving on board the same train were major general padma bahadur khatri, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, bharat bahadur pradhan, secretary of the ministry of finance, and other distinguished guests, who accompanied prime minister and madame bista on their visit.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife meng wen-hung, and other leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee wang shou-tao, jen ssu-chung, chao tzu-yang, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, and more than 2,000 local people.

the railway station was today filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and nepal. the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china fluttered overhead. prime minister and madame bista, accompanied by li hsien-nien and ting sheng, walked round to bid farewell to the crowd. the railway station was a scene of jubilation. people beat drums and cymbals, waved flowers and colourful streamers, sang and danced. they hailed the success of prime minister bista's visit to china and wished that the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries would develop with each passing day. prime minister and madame bista and the other guests waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and madame subba accompanied prime minister and madame bista to shumchun.

prime minister and madame bista visited china's export commodities fair in kwangchow yesterday morning, and saw an acrobatic performance in the evening.

Nepalese Prime Minister Bista Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, today sent a message of thanks to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, at the end of his visit to china. full text of the message follows:

my dear premier,

before leaving your great country, may i express my grateful appreciation and sincere thanks to you for the kindness, courtesy and goodwill shown to me, my wife and other members of the entourage. may i also express my gratitude for providing further economic assistance for the development of nepal.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei and all the members attached to our entourage spared no pains to look after our comforts throughout our stay in your great country. wherever we went we have been received with the greatest of friendly feelings making us feel at home.

we are greatly impressed not only by the tremendous progress that the chinese people have achieved in all aspects of development but also by their dedication and enthusiasm. we wish them greater triumphs.

i feel greatly honoured and satisfied to have met chairman mao tsetung who has shown, as ever, greater understanding of nepalese aspirations.

i would also like to acknowledge the letter addressed by your excellency to my sovereign, his majesty king birendra bir bickram shah deva. it will reach the high destination as soon as i reach kathmandu.

we earnestly believe that the friendship between our two countries will grow from strength to strength.

with kindest regards,
yours sincerely
kirti nidhi bista (signed)

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegations Leave Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 25, 1972)

two chinese delegations and a team left here by train today after concluding their friendly visit to korea.

they are the delegation of the people's bank of china and the bank of china, the chinese meteorological delegation and the chinese tennis team.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of korean departments concerned and officials of the chinese embassy here.

during their stay in korea, they visited mangyongdae, former residence of the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung, and toured pyongyang and other cities of the country. the delegation of the people's bank of china and the bank of china visited some korean banks. the meteorological delegation paid visits to some weather stations. the chinese tennis team held friendly matches with the pyongyang tennis team and the "locomotive" team.

wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome by the korean people.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave dinners on november 22, 23 and 24 for the visit to korea by the delegations and the team.

Chinese Meteorological Delegation Back to Peking After Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

the chinese meteorological delegation led by chang wen-hsuan, deputy-director of the central meteorological bureau, returned to peking today after its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was met at the railway station by meng ping, director of the central meteorological bureau, and leading members of departments concerned chao yuan-pu, tung tao and yu jo-ping.

minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy to china was also present.

Delegation of Chinese Banks Returns to Peking After Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

the delegation of the people's bank of china and the bank of china led by fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china and deputy general manager of the bank of china returned to peking by train this morning, after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was met at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned, liu hung-chang, wang ping-chien, keng tao-ming and li ping-chou.

also present at the station were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy to china, and others.

Chinese Tennis Team Returns to Peking After Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

the chinese tennis team with yin min as leader and chu wei-chao as deputy leader returned to peking today after concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

meeting the team at the station were li meng-hua, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, chu tse, mou tso-yun and lu ching-che as well as tennis coaches and players.

also present at the station were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Back in Peking After Visiting Southwest China City

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the government.

economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, returned to peking by special plane today after a friendly visit to chungking in the company of han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the delegation was greeted at peking airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

during their stay in chungking, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the hungyen revolutionary museum, the site of the offices of the delegation of the communist party of china and the c.p.c. central committee's south bureau and the chungking office of the 18th group army during the period between 1939 and 1947. they also visited a factory and attended a performance presented by the chungking acrobatic troupe.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms left chungking on november 23 sailing down the yangtze for wuhan. present at the wharf to see them off were hsu chih, secretary of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, lu ta-tung, second secretary of the c.p.c. chungking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and other chinese comrades.

vice-premier le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms viewed scenic sites when they sailed through the three famous yangtze river gorges. they arrived in wuhan this afternoon and took a special plane to peking. in wuhan they were welcomed at the wharf and seen off at the airport by kung ching-teh, secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units; pan chen-wu, secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and other leading members of the province; wuhan city and p.l.a. units in the province, including fu chuan-tso, hsin chun-chieh, jao hsing-li, liang jen-kuei, and han ning-fu.

Vietnamese Handicraft Art Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the vietnamese handicraft art visiting group with nguyen van thao, chairman of the federation of handicrafts producers' cooperatives, as its leader and trinh van dong, assistant manager of the vietnamese art handicrafts import and export corporation, as its deputy leader left peking by air this afternoon for southern china to continue its visit before going home. the group is being accompanied by shih min-chih, a deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of light industry.

present at the airport to see the group off were vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho; leading members of departments concerned wang pin, cheng chih-chien and fan hsu-kuang; and representatives of art handicraftsmen.

present was also le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

earlier, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and hsieh hsin-ho each met the members of the group and had a cordial talk with them.

Vietnamese Vice Minister of Public Health Fetes Chinese Health Study Group

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Nov. 25, 1972)

hoang dinh cau, vice-minister of public health of the democratic republic of viet nam gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the chinese health study group with chang jun-hsu as leader and li pei-hsiung as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were le van phung, director of the disease prevention and treatment department of the ministry of public health of viet nam, nguyen van trong, director of the office of the ministry, and others.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, chiu li-hang, counsellor of the chinese embassy were present.

the guests and hosts had cordial and friendly conversations at the reception.

the chinese study group arrived here on november 23.

CHINESE AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Scientists and Technicians Delegation Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Lahore, Nov. 24, 1972)

an eight-member delegation of chinese scientists and technicians led by chiang sheng-chieh, deputy director of the institute of atomic energy of the academy of sciences of china, arrived in karachi by air today.

it has come to participate in the inauguration ceremony of the karachi nuclear power plant at the invitation of the pakistan atomic energy commission and to pay a friendly visit to pakistan.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by doctor inam ur rahman, representative of the pakistan atomic energy commission, and others.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and counsel general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Keng Piao and Ni Chih-fu Meet and Fete Romanian Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation of the romanian general trade union confederation led by gheorghe petrescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, was present at the meeting and banquet.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including jen yun-chung and liu ke-ming.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

the delegation arrived here this morning.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Bank Delegation Visits Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 26, 1972)

a delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, arrived here last night for a friendly visit to tanzania.

e. mwanjisi, foreign manager of the bank of tanzania and representative of e.i.m. mtei, governor and chairman of the board of directors of the bank of tanzania, and tanzanian foreign ministry officials were present at the airport to meet the delegation.

present also were chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen, counsellor of the chinese embassy chang chun-hua and chinese commercial representative chang yu-pu.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Special Envoy of President of Uganda Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

michael ondoga, special envoy of the president of the republic of uganda, and member of his party katsigasi arrived in peking from pyongyang by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry. present was hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet and Fete Special Envoy of Uganda President

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister, and ho ying, vice-minister, of foreign affairs, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of michael ondoga, special envoy of the president of the republic of uganda, and member of his party katsigazi. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and banquet were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

this morning vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks with special envoy michael ondoga.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Executive Secretary of UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met and had a friendly conversation with u nyun, executive secretary of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, and his wife.

present were leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and the ministry of foreign trade, including an chih-yuan, pu ming, sai tzu-shuang, chang tsung-an and wang yi.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Joint Communique on Normalization of Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 25, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of zaire, in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, have decided through friendly negotiations to realize the normalization of relations between the two countries as from november 24, 1972 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level.

(signed) chiao kuan-hua
vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

(signed) inonga lokongol'ome
deputy commissioner of state for foreign affairs of the republic of zaire

paris, november 19, 1972

PETROLEUM GROUP

Chinese Petroleum Study Group Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 24, 1972)

the 17-member chinese petroleum study group led by tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, returned to peking by air today after visiting canada and france.

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Unfold Activity of Telling of Revolutionary Stories

- Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of the Lanchow Command gives education to its fighters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, Nov. 27) The Party committee of an artillery regiment belonging to a certain unit of the PLA Lanchow Command is unfolding activities, in coordination with the education in the political line, for the telling of revolutionary stories so as to enable the fighters to receive education and to enliven the cultural life of the unit.

This regiment in the past regularly unfolded activities of telling revolutionary stories. The Party committee of the regiment has looked upon this matter as the unfolding of mass ideological work for our army, and strengthened leadership over it in a planned manner. In the education in political line, the Party committee more than ever insists on unfolding this activity in the whole regiment, and by means of story-telling, enables line education to become regular and concrete in nature.

In the mass activity of telling of revolutionary stories, the Party committee of the artillery regiment pays attention to selecting and training a story-telling force. The director of the political office of the regiment has personally held a class for the story-tellers, organized them to study the line and policies of the Party, sent them to learn and acquire experience from other local story-tellers, and also appointed a cadre with professional expertise to help them select stories, write new ones, and perfect their craft. By carrying out story-telling alongside with summing up of experience, the story-tellers are able to keep improving their ideas and professional level.

The Party committee of this regiment says emphasis on closely linking the telling of revolutionary stories with line education as well as various work of the unit for the service of proletarian politics. Once, in conjunction with line education, the story-tellers of the 7th company, with reference to the facts they heard and witnessed during the period of

giving support to agriculture, told a story of class struggle and used living facts to illustrate the protracted and complex nature of class struggle. After hearing this story, everyone again carried out study with regard to Chairman Mao's theses on class struggle, and further deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

When carrying out education in revolutionary discipline, some of the comrades told the revolutionary story "Ch'iu Shao-yün." The heroic feat of Comrade Ch'iu Shao-yün in observing revolutionary discipline left a deep impression on everyone. Many of the comrades expressed that they would learn from the hero and further strengthen their regard for organizational discipline.

In coordination with military training, the story-tellers go deep into the scene of action and make use of the breaks between training to tell revolutionary stories concerned with the heightening of revolutionary vigilance and strengthening of the concept of preparedness against war, which effectively rouse the enthusiasm of the commanders and fighters for military training.

After the unfolding of telling of such revolutionary stories as "Lei Feng" and "Wang Kuo-fu" in one of the companies, there appeared a large number of fine personalities and deeds, and arduous struggle and frugal living has become a style.

* * *

TEACHER TRAINING

Party General Branch of Nank'ang College of Communist Labor Academy of Kiangsi Conscientiously and Tightly Grasps Teachers' Professional Advancement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 25, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) While strengthening the ideological building of the ranks of teachers, the Party general branch of Nank'ang College of the Communist Labor Academy of Kiangsi conscientiously and tightly grasps the teachers' professional advancement. At present, the teachers of this college have gradually established a firm determination to "devote themselves to the Party's cause of education" and formed the practice of going deep into their work for the revolutionary cause, and are advancing toward the target of being both red and expert.

Adhere to the Unity of Theory and Practice

Nank'ang College adheres to the unity between theory and practice in the course of raising the teachers' professional level. Its leadership actively organizes the teachers to go deeply into the countryside and into the base areas of teaching and among the masses of students, so that the teachers may receive re-education politically and carry out study again professionally.

This college offers courses in the four specialties of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and medicine. In compiling teaching materials and teaching lessons, teachers of the various specialties study perseveringly and make improvement in the course of practice.

When compiling material for lessons in forestry, teachers of the specialty of forestry techniques selected eight communes in the hsien as the main spots for making investigations, so as to make clear the soil structure and the condition of distribution of forest belts in this hsien. They conscientiously analyzed and studied the large amounts of material obtained from investigation and put them on a theoretical and systematic basis. They also boldly changed the old teaching texts and compiled and wrote new teaching texts suitable to the actual local conditions. Obtained from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and serving the three great revolutionary movements, these teaching materials are welcomed by the students.

Every time they go through practice, the teachers bring with them one or two problems which they have met in the course of teaching, examine them, sum up their experience and solve them. For instance, in the light of the prevention and extermination of insect pests injurious to this year's late-crop rice, teachers of the specialty of agricultural techniques got together with the students to form a practice team to go deeply into the neighboring communes and brigades to make investigations and study, so as to make clear the law of occurrence of the insect pest, thereby not only enriching and reinforcing the content of teaching but also consolidating the knowledge the students learned in classrooms.

Each of the specialties of this college has set up its own base area of teaching and takes it as an "experimental field" for the teachers to carry out scientific research and teaching. The teachers raise different problems for research in the light of the content of teaching at various stages, and lead the students to carry out practice in the base area of teaching. In the course of practice, the teachers on the one hand lead the students to apply in practice the knowledge they have acquired from books, so as to unite theory with reality. Meanwhile, they bring to practice the knotty problems they have met in the course of teaching, so as to study and solve them and to raise their professional theoretical level continuously.

For instance, when teaching the cultivation of a kind of t'ung tree (paulawnia tomentesa), the teacher of the specialty of agricultural techniques led the students to make experiment in the base area for the specialty of forestry. After one year's practice, they summed up the experience of "hot-water seed treatment, fine-sand bud forcing, wet sowing and rational mulch," and solved the problem of cultivating the paulownia in this hsien. On the basis of successful trial planting in this college, groups of students were dispatched to disseminate the experience in other forestry farms in the hsien.

The Party general branch of this college actively encourages the teachers to "learn from the students and from their subjects of education," to pool the wisdom of their students and turn it into their own experience, so as to improve their skills.

Wei Ju-ying, a young teacher of the specialty of veterinary science, discovered that the students had made a new kind of carbohydrate fodder. Immediately, he joined the students in research and, after repeated experiments, made an even better kind of fodder, "ch'un-ch'U" carbohydrate fodder, which was popularized throughout the administrative district. Through this experiment, he raised his ideological consciousness and professional knowledge to a new high and put a big step forward on the road of integration of theory and reality.

The Old Leads the New, the New Urges the Old On

In the course of the reform of teaching, the Party general branch of this college pays attention to arousing the enthusiasm of the new and the old teachers and adopts the method of letting the old lead the new and the new urge the old on, helping the teachers raise their professional level.

In view of the characteristic that young teachers are enthusiastic and vigorous but lack experience, the college leadership organizes the old teachers to help the new teachers. In arranging the lessons, it also pays attention to pairing the new and the old teachers, so that they may learn from each other.

Young teacher Ch'en Chih-ying of the specialty of new medicine graduated from this college and stayed behind to teach. He lacked theoretical knowledge and practical experience. He learned from old teacher Li Ya-ken and would go on his own initiative to seek his advice once he met with some

knotty problems in teaching and preparation of lessons. The one learned humbly and the other was eager to help. He raised his professional level remarkably and became versed in teaching.

Taking into consideration the characteristic that old teachers are experienced but lack the courage to blaze the trail, the Party general branch of the college on the one hand conscientiously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, helps them in distinguishing between the correct and the wrong lines, encourages them to work boldly and organizes them to go deeply into the first line of the three great revolutionary movements and to change their world outlook and their past conditions of "three separations" in the course of integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. On the other hand, they arouse the new teachers to urge the old ones, organizes them to get together with the old teachers to make criticism and reform teaching, to help them shake off the fetters of "old stereotypes" and establish the revolutionary spirit of courageously blazing the trail. Some old teachers have been posted as teaching research group leaders and class masters. They play an active role in revolutionizing education.

Create Conditions for Teachers in Making Professional Advancements

The Party general branch of Nank'ang College actively creates conditions for the teachers in making professional advancement.

It has adopted some measures chiefly in the following four aspects:

(1) Time is assured. During the winter and summer vacations, the teachers receive intensive training. Usually, some time is set aside every week for organizing the teachers to learn professional work together with other members of the teaching research group.

(2) An essential system is set up. In the light of the requirements of development of the situation of the educational revolution and the needs of the practice of teaching, some systems governing group preparation of lessons, public teaching of lessons, hearing of each others' teaching of lessons, and rating of teaching and learning, have been formulated. The Party general branch of the college pays constant attention to examining the carrying out of these systems, sums up experience in this concern, and makes sure that these systems are really put into effect.

(3) Putting the major points in a prominent position. Different requirements for advancement are put forth in the light of the teachers' different conditions of cultural foundation, special knowledge and teaching experience. Teachers are emphatically required to proceed from reality, to grasp the key problems, to concentrate their energies on finishing learning a branch of special knowledge within a period of time, so that they may be red ideologically and skillful professionally and can accomplish the task of teaching assigned them by the Party.

(4) Strengthening leadership. The leading members of the Party general branch and the revolutionary committee of this college separately join the teaching research groups in going deeply among the teachers to make clear the conditions of teaching and help the teachers solve problems encountered in the course of teaching. Each specialty sets up its teaching research group and puts it under the leadership of a teacher who has good political performance and knows the work well. This group leader is responsible for examining and supervising teaching research and urging the teachers to make professional advancement. This guarantees that the teachers will make professional advancement under a good leadership and in an organized and planned way.

* * *

Lead the Young Teachers to Take the Red-and-Expert Road

by

Cultural and Educational Office of Kaop'ing Hsien,
Shansi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 25, 1972)

Huti commune Kaop'ing hsien, Shansi province, has 63 teachers of public-run and people-run schools. Over 90 percent of them are young teachers. In the past, the commune Party committee paid one-sided attention to re-educating these young teachers politically and neglected their professional re-study. As a result, some teachers could not gear their professional abilities to the needs of teaching. Leading the young teachers to the red-and-expert road is therefore a very important problem in pushing the educational revolution to develop in depth.

The commune Party committee first organized an educational revolution group and sent it deep into production brigades, schools and families and among middle school students to make clear their condition. In the light of the realities found through investigation, all were organized to study repeatedly the joint National Day Editorial published by Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i: "We should encourage people to be both red and expert and, under the command of proletarian politics, to learn vocational skills, culture and techniques and raise their educational level for the sake of the revolution," and to criticize the reactionary fallacy, "politics may over-rule everything else," trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. All came to understand that: Building a red-and-expert force of teachers is an important problem in building a socialist school of a new type. Whether effort is made to grasp the teachers' professional studies or not is an important problem bearing on whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is carried out or not. With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committee took the strengthening of the young teachers' professional studies as an important task.

In the course of practice, we have come to understand the following several points:

(1) Young teachers who have good family backgrounds should be taught emphatically to study professional skills for the sake of the revolution.

(Some young teachers who had good family backgrounds thought that they had a bright future politically, so they did not pay much attention to studying professional skills. Some of them even said that "the more expert they become, the worse their situation would be."

The commune Party committee was of this opinion: The young teachers have been poisoned mainly by the reactionary fallacies that politics may "replace" and "over-rule" vocational work as trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Accordingly, it organized these teachers to study repeatedly

Chairman Mao's teaching, "The relationship between being red and being expert, between politics and vocational work, constitutes a unity of opposites," and to talk about experience in connection with realities. They came to understand that: Conscientiously reading books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and raising the consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line--this should be placed in the first position. Meanwhile, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must conscientiously study vocational skills, master the skills of serving the people. As a revolutionary teacher, we must unite our thinking of serving the people with our vocational ability to serve the people and prove ourselves being both red and expert before we can contribute toward the educational revolution.

Having come from a poor-peasant family, teacher Chang Tao-pin once put politics and vocational work in opposite positions, and his teaching was poor in quality. The students and their parents and the school leadership were critical of him. The commune Party committee charged a deputy secretary, who was staying there, to help him. He raised his consciousness of the line struggle. After that, he not only worked hard to study vocational skills for the sake of the revolution, but also led all other teachers to take the red-and-expert road.

(2) Teachers who did not have good family backgrounds or were attacked during the great cultural revolution were easily burdened with ideological loads and were afraid of being accused of "putting vocational work in command" and taking the White-and-expert road, and so dared not work hard to study vocational skills. To solve this problem, the commune Party committee led them many times to apply the stand, view and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in recounting and summing up their past experience, making them understand that: The key to whether or not they commit the mistake of "putting vocational work in command" lies not in whether or not they study vocational skills but in whether or not they put proletarian politics in command and whether or not they implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Drawing this demarcation line ideologically, these teachers threw away their loads and actively went into professional work and conscientiously carried out activities of teaching research.

(3) Teachers of people-run schools tend to cherish the idea that the work of a teacher is not promising, and they do not have a firm dedication to their profession but study their professional skills perfunctorily. Attention is paid to educating them in the bright prospects of their work, so that they firmly establish the idea of devoting themselves to the Party's cause of education and strive to prove themselves red-and-expert teachers of the people. Meanwhile, appropriate adjustments are made in wage points for these teachers. Two of these teachers who are both red and expert are fostered and admitted into the Party organization.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instruction on "being both red and expert," the Party committee of Huti commune adheres to the unity of politics and vocational work, conscientiously grasps the study of vocational skills by the young teachers, giving an impetus to the revolution in education. A year ago, the commune had only five schools offering a five-year

course, and the students of the 4th and 5th grades had to walk 12 li on hill paths to school. Now, each of the 12 production brigades of this commune has a five-year course school, and students of the 4th and 5th grades usually live within 3 li from the school. The quality of teaching has also been improved.

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Successful Running of Sparetime Education in Sungchuang Production Brigade, Ts'angshan Hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 24, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) By grasping vigorously class struggle and line struggle, the Party branch of Sungchuang production brigade of Moshan Commune in Ts'angshan hsien, Shantung province, conducts sparetime education in a conscientious and practical manner, and it has won support from the peasant masses.

There was a time when, under the interference of the erroneous line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, an evil wind of the "study-is-useless theory" was raised and some of the people in the village also said, "Levelling the land and removing rubbish require only the wielding of a hoe. There is no need to learn culture." Thereupon, the Party branch invited Wang Shou-chen, a former teacher of an evening school to give a talk on the background of the agricultural cooperative when it was first founded in 1955.

"At that time, four agricultural cooperatives were set up in the village. Because students of a higher cultural level trained by the evening school had left to take up positions in revolution and construction and those left behind were low in culture, in some of the cooperatives the abacus and the pen brush were not in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Things that were in the books were more wastefully appropriated and things that were not in the books were secretly divided up, and the poor and lower-middle peasants were full of criticism. Faced with the prevalent class struggle, the teachers of the evening school wrote teaching texts for abacus calculation and accounting. The students studied night and day, some time falling asleep with the abacus in their hands, and it was with great difficulties that the poor and lower-middle peasants were able to win and hold cultural and financial power, which goes to show the real value of study.".

Following that, the students also criticized the "study-is-useless theory" and the theory of "study in order to be a bureaucrat," in close relation to the reality of struggle, and because of that, the evening school was consolidated.

In maintaining sparetime education, some of the people said, "Learning a character today and another character tomorrow could hardly amount to anything." In order to solve this ideological problem, the Party branch educated everybody with the typical example of how old student Wang Hsien-hsiu was able to taste the fruit of success after several years of persevering effort. In the former society Wang Hsien-hsiu had to flee from famine and beg for a living, and never had an opportunity to go to school. By persevering in study after the opening of the sparetime school, he is now able to understand two to three thousand characters, and has read all the works of Chairman Mao.

The personal experience of the old student has enabled the new students to realize one truth: Only as long as they maintain the effort could they be able to break through the gate to culture. Since then, everybody has been able to find time more consciously for study, and they are studying more and more zealously.

Among the cadres there were some who thought: "The state has already provided a school for our brigade, and at present children can go to school without leaving their own village. To operate sparetime schools on top of that would be superfluous. If they were not properly run, they could hamper production and prove to be a disadvantage." Because of that, the Party branch called a symposium of cadres and old peasants interested in operating schools, studied seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, and realized that contradictions were bound to exist between study and production. If the relations between the two were not properly handled, they could impede one another. If properly handled, they were bound to stimulate one another.

The No. 5 and No. 6 production teams presented a vivid contrast. The No. 6 production team by persevering in carrying out production alongside with study had better work attendance and higher work efficiency. Its progress in learning from Tachai in agriculture was like "climbing up a staircase; rising step by step." However, the No. 5 production team, not having correctly dealt with the relations between study and production, worked passively and its progress of learning from Tachai in agriculture was not fast enough. Later, by carrying out study alongside with production, it very quickly became an advanced "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" unit in the whole production brigade. This example has educated everyone. The consciousness of grasping sparetime education among the cadres has risen, and there is a further development in sparetime education in the whole production brigade.

At present this production brigade already has a political class for cadres, a philosophy class (senior middle school), a middle school class, two higher primary classes and three junior primary classes as well as a literacy class. Five-year universal primary education has been put in practice in the whole village, and by means of sparetime education, groups of cadres are being trained for the state. The broad masses of people said with justifiable pride, "Don't underestimate our sparetime education schools because of their provincial style, they nevertheless succeed to the glorious tradition of the Party and are making contributions toward socialist revolution and construction."

* * *

Rely on the Masses in Developing Sparetime Technical Education

- the Party committee of Huainan Electricity Generating Plant actively grasps sparetime education personally, and workers of the plant are determined to master technology for the revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 24, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the Party committee of Huainan Electricity Generating Plant leads the broad masses of workers in criticizing vigorously the fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, draws a line of distinction between right and wrong, relies on the masses for developing sparetime technical education, and holds in succession study classes for such subjects as boiler, heat engine, electrical engineering, mechanical drawing and language. Members of the Party committee, by personally doing the grasping, have set the pace in study. The workers of the plant are determined to master their techniques for the revolution.

In order to cope with the demand of electricity caused by the development of industrial and agricultural production, this plant has in the past two years rapidly thrown new assembly units into production. The large increase in new workers has produced an urgent need to improve the technical and cultural levels of the workers. However, in the past there was a time when under the interference of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type the line of distinction between actively learning techniques for the revolution and "technique comes first" was not well defined, which resulted in some of the leadership cadres being afraid to grasp techniques, the workers being reluctant to go deep into the study of techniques and the technicians being afraid to discuss techniques.

Since this year, following the in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement and keeping in mind the question of "How to grasp technical management and technical education well for the revolution", the Party committee of the plant studied seriously works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung, made clear the dialectical relationship between politics and vocation, and drew a line of distinction between the right and the wrong. On the basis of the extensive raising of knowledge, the Party committee of the plant has realistically strengthened leadership over sparetime technical education. The Party committee has appointed a member in charge of this item of work, and set up a special agency for education and management to make concrete arrangements for time for the study of technique by the workers twice a week.

In the light of the demands of production and development, priority is given to the opening of special technical courses urgently required, and in succession basic cultural classes are also held. Instruction teams consisting of technicians and veteran workers from workshops studied relevant text books from technical and junior colleges for reference, and with reference to reality wrote and prepared teaching materials and carried out teaching. The plant has concentrated on operating several study classes

for basic cultural courses, and the workshops are holding specific professional classes. The Party committee regularly organizes the various workshops to exchange experience in the development of sparetime education and both new and old workers are mobilized to learn from one another. An upsurge in learning culture and techniques for the revolution has been whipped up throughout the plant.

In the course of developing sparetime education, the Party committee of this plant deeply realizes that the key to running sparetime education well lies with strengthening Party leadership. Members of the Party committee and the Party branches not only personally carry out grasping, but also set the pace in study. In order to take care of the sparetime education of the workers, the plant has set up a nursery for the evening class so that working couples could have somebody to look after their children and to see to it that they could study in peace.

Because of the flourishing development of sparetime education, there is an improvement in the technical level of the workers, and they are better at satisfying the requirement of the new assembly units thrown into production. After a short period of study, many of the young workers are basically able to take over the duty of a shift independently. Some old workers and technicians have also set fresh demands on themselves, and their zeal of going deep into vocational study is growing higher.

* * *

Energetic Development of Rural Sparetime Education in Heilungkiang Province

- by studying politics, culture and technology and criticizing the bourgeoisie, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are effectively setting in motion the in-depth development of the learn Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movements -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 24, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, rural areas in Heilungkiang province are taking the line as the key link and Chairman Mao's "May-7 directive" as the pointer to the development of sparetime education, organizing the poor and lower-middle peasant commune members to study politics, culture and technology, and criticizing the bourgeoisie, and effectively setting in motion the in-depth development of the learn Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movements.

Rural sparetime education in Heilungkiang province has been developed in the struggle between the two classes, two lines and two ideologies. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasant commune members have, under the leadership of Party organizations at every level, studied over again Chairman Mao's theses on carrying out rural sparetime education properly, criticized in a penetrating manner the "sparetime education is useless theory" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, set aside interferences from erroneous lines, and enabled various sparetime education organizations in the rural areas of Heilungkiang to develop to more than 38,000 with an attendance of over 1,200,000 people.

Such hsien as Chaochou, Hailun, K'otung, Poli, Hulan, Payen and Tungning attach great importance to the development of sparetime education and have strengthened leadership over it. Since the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, Chaochou hsien has immediately strengthened leadership over the work of rural sparetime education, summed up and popularized the experience of the T'aifeng production brigade, Yunglo Commune, in operating a "May-7" civilian-run school, and set in motion the development of rural sparetime education. At present, the hsien is operating more than 2,300 sparetime education organizations of various types with more than 80,000 people participating in study.

Basic Party organizations in the rural areas of Heilungkiang have fully made use of various types of education organization to carry out basic line education of the Party on the poor and lower-middle peasant commune members, so as to enable them to keep raising their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing the revolution, and to follow more firmly the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao.

The "May-7" civilian-run schools of Fuhsiang production brigade of Payen hsien, Yüehchin No. 6 production team of Chaotung hsien, Kuanghui production tea of Naho hsien, Pach'aho production brigade of Lungchiang hsien, and Hsiang-yang production brigade of K'otung hsien, have organized the poor and lower-middle peasant commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," and with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines in the production brigades themselves, criticized vigorously the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, raised the awareness of line struggle, opposed energetically the capitalist trend, and developed the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Various types of sparetime education organization in the rural areas of Heilungkiang province are maintaining the orientation of serving class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, and by placing proletarian politics in command, have energetically developed activities for learning agricultural technology for the revolution and set scientific farming in motion. Many of the civilian-run schools have opened courses in agricultural technology, and some have also set up agricultural machinery classes (teams), maintained proceeding from reality, studied the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture as well as such relevant basic agricultural knowledge as agricultural mechanization, meteorology, animal husbandry, and electrical engineering, carried out universal education in agricultural technology, trained agro-technicians, developed scientific experiment activities and stimulated the development of agricultural production.

The "May-7" school of Tuanchieh production brigade, T'out'ai Commune in Shaoyüan hsien, has in the past several years trained a group of hardcore agro-technicians for the production teams, and under the leadership of the Party, they are playing their parts in carrying out a struggle against nature and the elements together with the poor and lower-middle peasant commune members of the production brigade, and turning this backward production brigade on the yellow loess hills of Heilungkiang province into a fine "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" model.

For the sake of further developing the excellent situation in rural sparetime education and occupying the cultural education position in the rural areas with Mao Tse-tung's thought, Party organizations at various levels in Heilungkiang province have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Leaders must march ahead of the movement," universally strengthened leadership over rural sparetime education, listed the work for carrying out rural sparetime education well on the agenda of the Party committees, appointed a special person in charge of the work of setting into motion work at the surface and summing up typical examples, and enabled rural sparetime education to be run better and better under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PLA FARMS

Sinkiang Army Farms Gather Good Cotton Crops

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 27, 1972)

army farms in the manass river basin in northwest china's sinkiang have picked an average of 600 kilograms of ginned cotton per hectare over 30,000 hectares of land this year. this surpassed the target set in the national program for the development of agriculture.

no cotton was ever grown before liberation in the manass river valley which lies 43 degrees, north latitude, with only 140 frost-free days a year. a contingent of the chinese people's liberation army came in 1950 only to find this sparsely populated area dotted with swamps, saline land and sand dunes. they reclaimed the land and set up several farms which have now become china's northernmost cotton-growing base.

a long dry spell set in after cotton planting this year. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle as shown by their predecessors -- the eighth route armymen -- in the great production movement at nanniwan in northern shensi in the early forties, the cadres and fighters on the army farms did frequent and deeper cultivation and timely irrigation to ensure normal growth of the crop. the long day in the manass river basin is favourable for cotton growing. to bring about higher yields despite the short frost-free period, they carried out scientific research on a mass scale and finally introduced an early-ripening seed strain coupled with rational close planting to have more bolls formed before or during the hottest weather. as a result 80 per cent of the total cotton yield here is from the mature opened cotton bolls this year before the frost set in.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Wind-Swept Northwest China Hsien Improves Land and Farming Scientifically

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 27, 1972) a wind-swept northwest china county in the kansu corridor wrested 4.05 tons of grain per hectare this year in the teeth of strong winds, a cold spell and insect attacks. for three years running it has topped three tons of grain per hectare set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development. this success is largely due to efforts to improve the land and farm scientifically.

lintse county in kansu province had some 3,340 hectares of low-yield alkali soil which accounted for over one-quarter of its farmland. the county party committee led the people in taking various measures to improve the land, including digging ditches to wash out the alkali and covering the land with a layer of sand to check the rise of salts. as a result, the bulk of improved land has yielded 3.75 tons of grain per hectare as against some 0.8 tons recorded when the land remained alkali-affected.

lying close to a desert, the pingchuan commune used to be at the mercy of sandstorms. part of its fertile farmland was buried by encroaching sand and the crops were often damaged by winds. the peasants led in water to plant tree belts that give protection against strong wind and drifting sand. this year alone, the commune dug a 6,000-metre-long canal to lead in water to help transform sandy waste into fertile farmland and set up tree belts. the project involved the removal of 62 big sand dunes and 75,000 cubic metres of earthwork.

the county has since 1970 dug 3,280 kilometres of irrigation ditches and canals which tap melted snow from a nearby mountain, and sunk 186 wells. all this has formed an irrigation system benefiting 87 per cent of the county's farmland.

hot drying winds coming from the desert during important stages of the growth of the wheat reduced the harvest. this problem was solved by the popularization of early ripening varieties of winter wheat and the planting of windbreaks. these varieties, which yield more than 3.75 tons per hectare, are now grown on over half of the summer crop acreage in the county.

the change from single to double crops and interplanting over large areas also help increase output. this measure coupled with introducing good wheat strains and the method of transplanting millet further raised the per hectare grain yield in the wulitun brigade from 3.75 tons in 1969 to nine tons.

scientific experimental groups, consisting of rural cadres, veteran peasants and young people, were set up in every production team to popularize new farming methods. county technicians regularly come to help them with experiments and to popularize the successful methods the groups work out on experimental plots and in seed nurseries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Party and State Leaders Greet Albanian Party and State Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai today sent a message of greetings to enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of albania, expressing their warmest congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation. the message reads in full:

comrade enver hoxha,
first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour,

comrade haxhi lleshi,
president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

comrade mehmet shehu,
chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

tirana

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation, we wish to express, on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, our warmest festive congratulations to you and to the albanian party of labour and the albanian government and people.

after waging protracted and valiant struggles, the heroic albanian people won independence and liberation and entered their great epoch of socialism.

in the 28 years since then the albanian people have, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of

labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, held high the red banner of marxism-leninism, upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and won splendid victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. the albanian party of labour and the albanian people firmly oppose modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and imperialism headed by the united states and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world. your revolutionary spirit has won the respect of the people of the world.

the friendship between the two parties of china and albania, the two countries and the two peoples is great and indestructible. let us unite closely under the banner of marxism-leninism and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

, may the albanian party of labour and the albanian people win new and still greater victories exclamation

may the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties of china and albania, the two countries and the two peoples remain evergreen exclamation

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of
the communist party of china

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee of
the national people's congress of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai,,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, november 27, 1972

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 26, 1972)

the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. chang tsai-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, is accompanying the delegation.

the distinguished guests from albania were warmly welcomed at the airport by hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the p.l.a. nanking units and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; tu ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units; wu ta-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and others.

comrade hsu shih-yu gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation. present were comrade chang tsai-chien and leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, including tu ping, chou kuan-wu, hsiao yung-yin and fang min, as well as chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, who is accompanying the delegation. the albanian comrades now on a visit here also attended the banquet.

comrade hsu shih-yu spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the people of kiangsu province and the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. nanking units, he extended a warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he warmly praised the great victories of the albanian people's army founded and led by the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha.

comrade hsu shih-yu said: the albanian comrades-in-arms have brought with them the deep revolutionary feelings of the people and army of albania. he added: we believe that the visit will certainly make new contributions to the promotion of our friendship and unity. he stated: the commanders and fighters of the nanking units and the kiangsu people as well as the entire chinese people and army are determined to follow chairman mao's teachings and

persistently unite, fight and win victory together with the albanian people and army, no matter what happens in the world.

comrade balluku spoke next.

he said: "in the name of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania, i convey to you the warm greetings from the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army and our beloved leader comrade enver hoxha. it is a great pleasure for us to visit nanking, a glorious revolutionary city." comrade balluku warmly praised the great achievements made by the people of kiangsu province and nanking city under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao.

referring to albania-china friendship, comrade balluku said: we are overjoyed at our friendship because it was founded by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha, the great leaders of our two parties and two peoples. this friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and on our common opposition to imperialism and modern revisionism.

he said that the people of albania and china and the people and revolutionaries throughout the world would always stand together in storm and stress.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms toasted the health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha and of chairman mao. after the banquet, they watched a theatrical performance by primary school pupils in nanking.

this morning comrade balluku and the other distinguished albanian guests visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking in the company of comrades hsu shih-yu and chang tsai-chien. they were warmly received by leading members of the bridge administration and revolutionary people.

when the albanian friendship military delegation left shanghai this morning, it was seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, as well as albanian comrades now in shanghai.

Comrade Balluku in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 27, 1972)

comrade beqir balluku and all members of the albanian friendship military delegation this evening attended an acrobatic performance at a soiree arranged in their honour. the performance was given by the nanking acrobatic troupe.

with the albanian comrades-in-arms at the soiree were comrade hsu shih-yu and leading members of the chinese people's liberation army nanking units, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, including tu ping, chou kuan-wu, hsiao yung-yin, chien chun, tuan huan-ching, chan ta-nan and fang min. comrades chang tsai-chien and chu kai-yin who are accompanying the delegation on the visit were also present.

at the end of the performance, comrade balluku and other albanian comrades-in-arms, in the company of comrades hsu shih-yu and chang tsai-chien, went on stage and shook hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers to congratulate them on their success. the tune of the song "true friends" filled the air.

comrade balluku today went boating on the yangtze river in the company of comrades hsu shih-yu and chang tsai-chien.

this morning hito cako, rahman perllaku and other albanian comrades-in-arms visited the nanking radio factory and were warmly received by workers, cadres and technicians. they were accompanied on the visit by comrades tuan huan-ching, chan ta-nan and fang min. in the afternoon the albanian comrades visited scenic spots in the eastern suburbs of the city and went boating on lake hsuanwu.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

bruno pittermann, president of the austrian research institute on china and former vice chancellor, and his daughter elisabeth pittermann left here by air today to visit southern china before going home. they are being accompanied by chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were seen off at the airport by chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng and leading members of organizations concerned, including hu shu-tu, li en-chiu, shih lin-feng and hsieh chi-mei.

yesterday evening yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, and his wife tso yi met and feted the austrian guests. they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai Greet 6th Anniversary of Republic of Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message today to michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi and albin nyamoya, prime minister of the republic of burundi, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi. the message reads:

his excellency michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi,
his excellency albin nyamoya, prime minister of the republic of burundi,

bujumbura

on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the founding of the republic of burundi, we extend warm congratulations to you and to the government and people of burundi on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under the leadership of his excellency the president, the government and people of burundi have achieved continuous successes in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you new victories on your road of advance.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and burundi increase daily.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china
chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, november 27, 1972

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Arrive in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 26, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth arrived here from changsha by special train this morning.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, arrived by the same train. r.g.n.u.c. ministers and cambodian envoys to foreign countries who are accompanying the prime minister also arrived by the same train.

the distinguished cambodian guests were warmly welcomed at the railway station by pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife feng kuang-chin; kung ching-teh, deputy commander of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army; fu chuan-tso, commander of the wuhan air force; chang hung, political commissar of the p.l.a. hupeh provincial command; jao hsing-li, hsin chun-chieh, liang jen-kuei and chu yeh-kuei, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and han ning-fu and wang ke-wen, vice-chairmen of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee.

when the special train carrying samdech and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary pulled in at wuchang railway station, pan chen-wu and others went over and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests to express greetings. youngsters presented them with bouquets. the welcoming crowds beat drums and cymbals, danced and shouted slogans to express the militant friendship and firm support of the people of hupeh province for the cambodian people who are persisting in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished guests to wuhan.

in the evening the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet warmly welcoming the distinguished cambodian guests. in his toast at the banquet, pan chen-wu pointed out that under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union, the cambodian people who have a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism have won brilliant victories in the great struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus setting a shining example for all the oppressed nations and people in the struggle against foreign aggression. "we are confident that the cambodian people will win still greater victories," pan chen-wu added. he expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia would be everlasting as the endless flow of the mekong and the yangtze.

in his toast, prime minister penn nouth extended to the people of hupeh province and wuhan city the cambodian people's warm, fraternal feelings of fighting solidarity. he said: the cambodian people and the people's national liberation armed forces are triumphantly launching fierce attacks on the enemy. they are determined to go through all hardships and persist in their uncompromising struggle till the liberation of the whole of cambodia. he pointed out: with the firm support of the chinese people for our struggle and with the vast expanse of china as our reliable rear area, the cambodian people feel very warm in their hearts. he wished that the militant unity and fraternal friendship between cambodia and china and between the people of the two countries would grow forever.

this afternoon prime minister and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary visited the yangtze river bridge at wuhan in the company of vice-chairman pan chen-wu and his wife feng kuang-chin. they also went boating on the yangtze river.

Samdech and Mme. Penn Nouth Attend Soiree in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Nov. 27, 1972)

the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today in honour of prime minister and mme. penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests.

with them were pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife feng kuang-chin; kung ching-teh, deputy commander of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army; fu chuan-tso, commander of the wuhan air force; chang hung, political commissar of the p.l.a. provincial command; jao hsing-li, hsin chun-chieh and chu yeh-kuei, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; han ning-fu and wang ke-wen, vice-chairmen of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

the programme presented at the soiree included acrobatics by the wuhan acrobatic troupe and songs and dances by primary school pupils. the pupils sang the songs "remembrance of china" and "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" composed by samdech sihanouk and other cambodian songs which reflect the militant spirit of the patriotic cambodian people and army and their confidence in victory. the performance was warmly welcomed. after the performance, prime minister and mme. penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary, in the company of pan chen-wu and feng kuang-chin, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the performers and presented them with a basket of flowers. they posed for a photograph.

today the distinguished cambodian guests saw a display of target shooting presented by wuhan militiamen and visited the wuhan heavy machine tools plant. the guests were warmly welcomed by local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND CANADA

China's Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Ottawa for Montreal

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 26, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china concluded its one-week visit in this city and left for montreal, the biggest city in canada, this morning.

in ottawa, the chinese troupe was warmly received by the canadian government, the national arts centre and other departments concerned. on november 20, chang ying-wu, leader, and yin chan-chen, deputy leader, of the troupe paid a courtesy visit to t.g.h. halstead, canadian assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs, expressing thanks for canada's hospitality. on the following day, the troupe leaders called on g. hamilton southam, director general of the canadian national arts centre, and they were guests of hamilton southam and his wife at a luncheon given on november 25.

from november 22 to 25, the chinese artists gave four shows to more than 9,000 spectators and each show had 16 items which inherit and develop the fine legacy of the chinese acrobatic art. from the first item "lion dance" to the last one "flower of friendship", the over-two-hour performance was greeted frequently with applause, laughter and sounds of amazement. some of the items were applauded more than 20 times each. at the end of the performance the artists had to answer curtain calls again and again.

david haver, director of programming of the national arts centre, said that "the audience gave the troupe a standing ovation, this is something rare."

some of the canadian friends said that after seeing the performance they had a better understanding of china.

the spectators also appreciated the chinese national music and the scenery on the stage. after curtain calls, many people assembled around the orchestra pit and looked with absorbing interest at the musical instruments and cordially talked with members of the band. some asked the chinese musicians to play a melody for them.

leading papers in the country gave prominence to the visit of the chinese acrobatic troupe. "ottawa journal" in an article on november 23 said that it was an evening of pure enchantment with artists performing their varied skills with the utmost grace and dexterity. on the same day, "ottawa citizen" in an article said that to see the chinese performance "is the quickest way to renew your youth".

upon departure, the members of the chinese troupe said farewell to and exchanged souvenirs with their canadian friends.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 27, 1972)

the egyptian health delegation led by professor mahmoud mohamed mahfouz, minister of health, wound up its visit to peking and left for a visit to shanghai by air today before going home. it is being accompanied by yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and mostafa a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy in peking.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen jen-hung, leading member of the ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and peking medical workers, including tsao ke-chiang, wu chieh-ping, li hsiu-chen and yang chih.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had discussions with leading members of the chinese ministry of public health and peking medical workers and visited the peking medical college, a maternity hospital and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Medical Delegation Continues Visit in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 25, 1972)

the chinese medical delegation continued its visit in paris on november 24 and 25 and had cordial talks with the french medical circles.

the chinese medical delegation visited the broussais hospital, the maternity hospital of port royal, the saint louis hospital, the saint antoine hospital, the radium institute and the general company of radiology. accompanied by professor housset, first assistant to the president of the broussais hospital, the chinese doctors visited the heart surgery, e.n.t. and pediatrics departments, and saw an operation on the heart there. they had cordial talks with a number of professors.

when the chinese delegation visited the maternity hospital of port royal, it was warmly received by president varangot and professor minkouski, well-known pediatrician and member of the presidium of the french-china association,

who had visited china. the professor was very glad to see doctor lin chiao-chih, member of the delegation, who he had met in china, and had a hearty talk with her. the chinese doctors met with a number of well-known french acupuncture doctors in this hospital.

the saint louis hospital, established in 1580, is an oldest hospital both in europe and france, and is well-known for its research and treatment of leucocythaemia. dr. jean bernard in this hospital is a well-known leucocythaemia specialist who visited china in 1958. he gave the chinese doctors a warm welcome to the hospital and had friendly conversations with them in his office. he gave an account of the progress in the research and treatment of the disease and presented valuable medical materials to the chinese doctors. he accompanied the delegation in the tour of the hospital. to express the gratitude of the chinese delegation, its leader wu wei-jan presented dr. bernakd a silk brocade.

the delegation was accorded warm welcome in its visits to the saint antoine hospital and the radium institute. professor cardi, a specialist on liver disease, who was on holidays, saw the chinese delegation twice and exchanged experience with the chinese doctors on the treatment of liver ailment.

fu yi-cheng, deputy head, and some members of the delegation attended the third meeting of the french acupuncture societies on invitation today and were warmly welcomed by over 400 participants.

yesterday, chinese ambassador huang chen gave a reception for the visit of the chinese medical delegation to france. present at the reception were paul lemerle, director of the office of the french foreign ministry, other french government officials, leading members of the france-china friendship society and the french acupuncture societies, a number of well-known professors and doctors, as well as the diplomatic envoys of some other countries in france. the reception was filled with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hamad See Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

lebanese foreign minister khalyl abou hamad, mrs. hamad and his party this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plain".

accompanying the distinguished lebanese guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, and leading members of departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, wang hao and kao chien-chung.

lebanese ambassador to china e.j. boustany and his wife were also present.

foreign minister and mrs. hamad and his party this afternoon visited the peking carpet weaving mill in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao. the guests were warmly received by the workers. foreign minister hamad enquired into the production of the mill and praised the designs and quality of its products. on leaving the mill, foreign minister hamad shook hands with liu tao, chairman of the mill revolutionary committee, and wished the mill more successes.

this morning and yesterday morning foreign minister hamad and other distinguished guests visited the palace museum, an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and an exhibition on art handicrafts accompanied by vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

in the past few days, mrs. hamad and others visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill and toured the summer palace/ in the company of hsu han-ping and wang hao.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Mauritanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to president moktar ould daddah, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the islamic republic of mauritania. the message reads:

his excellency moktar ould daddah,
president of the islamic republic of mauritania,

nouakchott

on the occasion of the national day of the islamic republic of mauritania, i extend to your excellency and the mauritanian government and people warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the mauritanian government and people have made untiring efforts and achieved continuous successes in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture. in international affairs, the mauritanian government opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and supports afro-asian peoples' struggles to win and safeguard national independence, thus making a contribution to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people sincerely wish you continuous new successes on your road of advance of independence.

may the friendship between the peoples of china and mauritania and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop continuously.

may the islamic republic of mauritania enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china

peking, november 27, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on China's Gratuitous Economic and Military Materials Assistance to Vietnam in 1973 and Protocol on China's Gratuitous Supply of Military Equipment and Materials to Vietnam in 1973 Signed between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 26, 1972)

an agreement on china's gratuitous economic and military materials assistance to viet nam in 1973 and a protocol on china's gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to viet nam in 1973 were signed between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking this evening.

the agreement and the protocol were signed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and le thanh nghi, leader of the vietnamese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony was chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council.

attending the signing ceremony on the vietnamese side were ly ban, deputy leader of the vietnamese government economic delegation, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade; ngo thuyen, deputy leader of the delegation, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; major general tran sam, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of national defence; members of the delegation dinh van tram, nguyen huu le, mai huu ich and le quang tuong; specialists and the entourage of the delegation; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy here.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c.

central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including yuan hua-ping, liang feng, kao chien-chung, wang pin, li hsien and yang jung-chieh.

after the signing ceremony, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the vietnamese government economic delegation led by vice-premier le thanh nghi.

Vietnamese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, left here for some european countries by special plane this morning after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and wang shu-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence, as well as several thousand people in the capital.

also present was thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present at the airport were ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, diplomatic officials of the two embassies, and vietnamese experts and trainees in peking.

red flags fluttered at peking airport today. when vice-premier le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, walked round to meet the well-wishers, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. young

men and women in their holiday best waved bouquets and colour streamers and shouted slogans to hail the delegation's successful visit to china.

also present at the airport were leading members of various departments under the c.p.c. central committee, of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including shen chien, peng shao-hui, chang ling-pin, chen jui-ting, kuo lu, tu hsing-yuan, wang hsing, hsieh hsin-ho, wang lei, kuo tung-chun, yuan hua-ping, lu wei-chao, liang feng, kao chien-chung, wang pin, yang jung-chieh and hsing jen-hsien.

soviet ambassador to china vasily sergeevich tolstikov was present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Farewell Reception for Chinese Technical Personnel in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 27, 1972)

a farewell reception was given here yesterday evening at the ngulani national service camp by lawrence mtazama gama, director and commander of tanzania's national service, in honour of the chinese engineering and technical personnel who have completed their mission of giving technical training to young tanzanian national servicemen at a leather shoe factory of the camp.

present at the reception were tanzanian minister for defence and national service sokoine, junior minister for defence and national service g. o. mhagama, and leading officials and members of national service.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and economic representative wang tsung-min were also present.

speaking at the reception, minister sokoine highly praised the profound friendship between tanzania and china and, on behalf of the tanzanian government, expressed satisfaction with the work of the chinese personnel at the factory.

the chinese ambassador sincerely thanked the tanzanian government, national service leaders and members for their care and help to the chinese personnel.

he extended warm congratulations on the successes made by the national service and praised the national servicemen for their spirit of self-reliance in building their country. he wished for the further development of the friendly cooperation between china and tanzania.

the national service is a government institution providing political, military and technical training for young people and foster in them a spirit of self-reliance in building the nation. with the great attention the government attaches to the development of small and medium-sized industries to promote national economy by relying on its own efforts, the leather shoe factory was set up and put into production last march with chinese assistance. tanzanian national servicemen have learned shoe-making and factory management. using abundant local cattle hides, the factory has so far provided large amounts of leather shoes for the national service and the army and greatly reduced the import of shoes, thus saving a lot of foreign exchange.

CHINA AND UN

An Chih-yuan Fetes UN Official in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of r. salas, executive director of the u.n. fund for population activities, and his special assistant s.l. tan.

present were vice-foreign minister fu hao and leading members of chinese departments li hsiu-chen, chang tsung-an, kao o and chu ke-ping.

an chih-yuan and salas had a conversation before the banquet.

mr. salas arrived here yesterday evening for a visit at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND US

Comrades Teng Ying-chao, Lu Yu-lan, Kang Ke-ching and Ou Tang-liang Meet American Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

comrades teng ying-chao, lu yu-lan, kang ke-ching and ou tang-liang yesterday afternoon and this afternoon met the american women's delegation with susan eanet klonsky as leader and kweli gibson as deputy leader and had cordial and friendly conversations with them. this evening they gave a banquet in honour of the american friends.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of women in peking, including fang chiung, fu yu-fang and hsu kuang.

the delegation arrived in china for a visit on november 20. while in peking, the american friends visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the hsicheng district no. 1 semi-conductor equipment factory, the china-albania friendship people's commune, the peking maternity hospital, the central institute for nationalities and tsinghua university. the guests were warmly received by leading members and people of these units.

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Wu Leng-hsi, Chu Mu-chih and Wang Yeh-chiu Meet Mr. and Mrs. Alsop

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; wu leng-hsi, leading member of the "people's daily"; chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency; and archaeologist wang yeh-chiu this evening met with american columnist joseph wright alsop and his wife. they had a long conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of various departments peng hua, ma yu-chen, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, lien cheng-pao and tang lung-pin.

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Winds Up Visit in Stony Brook, New York State

(NCNA-English New York, Nov. 26, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation, with pei shih-chang as head and pai chieh-fu as deputy head, arrived here today from stony brook, new york state.

the delegation was welcomed at the new york city by dr. richard garwin, member of the national academy of sciences and others.

the chinese scientists were also greeted by huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu and wang jun-sheng, representatives of the chinese delegation to the current united nations general assembly.

u.n. under-secretary-general tang ming-chao was also present.

during their three-day stay in stony brook from november 23 to 25, the chinese scientists were accorded warm hospitality wherever they went.

upon their arrival there on november 23 from washington, the chinese scientists were received at the airport by professor charles hoffmann, assistant academic vice-president of the state university of new york (suny) at stony brook; dr. r.c. anderson, assistant director of the brookhaven national laboratory; and professor chen-ning yang, director of the institute for theoretical physics of suny. prof. c.n. yang was most joyful when he met his former teacher prof. chang wen-yu, deputy director of the institute of atmoic energy of the chinese academy of sciences, who was teaching nuclear physics thirty years ago while c.n. yang was then a student of the same university in china. prof. yang invited his former instructor and other chinese scientists to a tea party at his home.

the delegation was honoured at a dinner the same day hosted by the national academy of sciences. a message from nelson a. rockefeller, governor of the state of new york, extending his welcome to the visiting chinese scientists was read at the dinner by dr. john toll, president of the state university of new york.

a reception was held on the evening of november 23 by dr. toll at the faculty club of the university attended by many american scientists in honour of the chinese delegation. those american scientists who had studied in china, or had visited china and made friends there were extremely enthusiastic and friendly towards their chinese colleagues. bentley glass, professor of biology, who was born in china and left there in 1923, talked to his chinese colleagues in chinese with great pleasure.

he emphasized the necessity of the scholarly communication between scientists for the benefit of the people of both countries. the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

on november 24, the chinese scientists visited the state university of new york. they divided themselves into sub-groups and visited many departments of the university ranging from earth and space sciences to theoretical physics. president of the university dr. toll knew prof. chang wen-yu in 1946 when they were researchers at the princeton university. accompanying his chinese colleagues during the visit, dr. toll showed prof. chang a book published last month on the theory behind a series of experiments on mesons, subatomic particles that prof. chang had originally conducted at princeton.

that afternoon, the chinese scientists were warmly greeted at a meeting at the university attended by three hundred chinese students and scholars. the meeting was presided over by prof. c.n. yang.

accompanied by dr. maurice goldhaber, director of the brookhaven national laboratory, and some other american scientists, the chinese scientists visited this famous scientific research center in the u.s. on november 25. the hosts acquainted their guests with their scientific activities and led them on a tour of some of their research facilities.

a luncheon was given by dr. goldhaber in the laboratory and attended by many well-known scientists including the chinese-born prof. wu chien-shiung and dr. yuan chia-liu. the scientists of both countries had a friendly chat at the luncheon and shared the common desire in further promoting the scholarly communication between the two countries.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and his wife gave a reception in the embassy here this evening in celebration of the national day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; chou hua-min, vice-

minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including yu mei, yang chi, yang shou-shan, ti fu-tsai, li meng-hua, hsieh li-fu, li ting-chuan, yin tso-chen, wang ming-hsiu and chu chuan-hsien.

present were thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

ambassador orescanin and vice-minister yu chan toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Tung Pi-wu Greets Anniversary of Second Republic of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 27, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message on november 25 to mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, expressing warm congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the second republic of zaire. the message reads:

his excellency mobutu sese seko,
president of the republic of zaire,

kinshasa

on the occasion of the anniversary of the second republic of zaire, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of zaire on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the relations between china and zaire make new progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

may the republic of zaire enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, november 25, 1972

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PARTY IN PLA

Party Committee of Artillery Division of PLA Nanking Command Gives Play to the Revolutionary Study Style of Linking Theory with Practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1972)

In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the Party committee of a certain artillery division of the PLA Nanking Command, by giving play to the study style of linking theory with practice, firmly maintains diligent study of the full translations of works of Marx and Lenin with reference to the realities of the struggle between the two lines, and having a target to aim at, has achieved outstanding results in using revolutionary theory to guide actual struggle.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, members of the Party committee of this division have read volume by volume the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in a serious and down-to-earth manner. In their reading and study, everybody pays attention to using the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism to analyze and solve problems in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite theory and practice" and "Master it for the sole purpose of applying it."

The Party organization is composed of advanced elements of the proletariat, and the Party should exercise leadership over everything. The army, the government and other revolutionary mass organizations should accept the leadership of the Party. However, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type uttered such nonsense as "So long as the army does not change color, then others such as the Party, government and the people could be dealt with." In repudiating this kind of reactionary idea, the Party committee of the division studied over again the theses on the essence of the Party by teachers of revolution. Lenin said, "The Party is the vanguard of the class." Chairman

Mao has said, "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must not be allowed to command the Party." That is to say, the problem of whether to place the army under the absolute leadership of the Party, or to weaken and eliminate the leadership of the Party over the army has historically been the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in army building.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have used every means to sabotage and interfere with Chairman Mao's army building line, with the intention of doing away with the absolute leadership of the Party over the army in an effort to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Everybody is of the opinion that, in order to strengthen Party leadership over the army, and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, unified Party leadership must be strengthened. Because of that, all Party cadres, in particular the middle level and senior cadres, must consciously strengthen Party-mindedness, put the relations between the individual and the Party in their proper place, place the departments led by them strictly under the leadership and supervision of the Party committee, observe Party discipline consciously and uphold Party unity.

For the sake of invigorating collective leadership in the Party, important matters concerning army unit construction must pass through collective discussion and determination by the Party committee of the division. In October last year, when exposing in a penetrating manner the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging army construction, members of the Party committee of the division studied diligently Lenin thesis on "'Left' Infantilism in the Communist Movement" as well as Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, carried out in-depth investigation and study, centralized problems existing in army construction, and by analyzing them theoretically, helped the broad masses of commanders and fighters to draw lines of distinction between eleven problems including form and formalism, revolutionary heroism and championship mania, linking theory with practice, and pragmatism, and all actions following command and the slavish mentality, which enabled the unit to solve in a better manner some important problems in political-ideological work.

How to handle the relations between politics and vocation and between politics and military affairs is a major problem in the protracted struggle between Marxism and revisionism. Lenin pointed out, "Politics is the centralized manifestation of economy,.....Politics cannot but have precedence over economics, to argue differently means forgetting the ABC of Marxism." By means of the study of Marxist-Leninist works on unity between politics and economics, unity between politics and military affairs, and unity between politics and technology, the Party committee of the division is able to obtain a deeper understanding.

Politics is the commander and the soul. Military art is for the service of politics, and is but a tool for fulfilling political tasks. The bourgeois military line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has pitted politics against military affairs. Time and again they went all out to push the purely military concept, and time and again they raved that "politics can

overrule anything" and replaced military affairs with politics. No matter what legerdemain they resorted to, their sinister aim was for the restoration of capitalism.

In the past, because of the influence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the members of the Party committee of the division were unable to handle properly the relations between politics and military affairs, and there existed for a time the tendency of grasping politics but not military affairs. By means of a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, everybody was able to further realize that only with the correct handling of the dialectical relations between politics and military affairs could advance be made along Chairman Mao's proletarian army construction line.

After the all-round development of training in the unit in the first half of this year, the Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's military training, criticized the so-called principles of warfare advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and educated and trained the unit along the ten major military principles of Chairman Mao. Members of the Party committee, by going severally deep into the scene of training to talk about lines, traditions and combat regulations to the unit, concretely carried out transmitting, helping and leading, quickly whipped up a mass upsurge in troop training, and raised the fighting power of the unit in an all-round manner.

Strengthening the revolutionized construction of the "squad members" of the Party committee is an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the development of active ideological struggle, the Party committee of the division has, with reference to the danger and roots of some mistakes and tendencies, regularly paid attention to the carrying out of analysis and repudiation theoretically. In the past, in guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency, they have invariably discussed things in a frank and open manner, and displayed manifestations and discussed dangers extensively, but the result was far from satisfactory. Later, in conjunction with the study of "Anti-Dühring," they vigorously criticized the idealist "theory of genius" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the philosophical sense, theoretically analyzed and understood the roots of arrogance and complacency, and raised the consciousness of transforming their world outlook.

Some of the Party members, using Marxist-Leninist theses in the philosophical category of the relations between time and space, the subjective and the objective and absoluteness and relativity, dug up the idealist roots of their own arrogance and complacency. They realized that: A person is only a minute speck in space, and his life span constitutes only a flash in time. Subjectivity is limited and objectivity is infinite. Compared with the immense ocean of absolute knowledge, the bit of one's theoretical understanding is like a drop of water in the boundless sea. In that way, they are therefore able to understand more deeply the great significance of Chairman Mao's teaching on guarding against arrogance and getting rid of complacency.

For the sake of dealing correctly with the relations between subjectivity and objectivity and between the individual and the masses, some of the Party committee members, when studying such famous deductions as "Historical activities is a mass undertaking" in the work "The Holy Family," and Chairman Mao's "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," have further realized, in conjunction with the penetrating criticism and repudiation of the reactionary fallacy that both heroes and slaves are makers of history advanced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the materialist historical idea that the masses are the makers of history, and have maintained the mass line and investigation and study in their work.

One deputy divisional commander, in leading an instruction team to carry out military training, was not satisfied with his former experience, and regularly went deep into the squads and platoons to learn modestly from the masses. Each time when he gave a lesson, he would first hold a discussion meeting, let everybody make suggestions, and carry out changes and amendments on the teaching program, so that better results could be obtained in teaching.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

Thoroughly Uphold Democratic Centralism and Give Play to the Role of Collective Leadership

- The secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Foochow Command maintain a fine democratic style and correctly handle the relations between the individual and other members of the Party committee. Unity of the Party committee is strengthened

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, November 28, 1972) In the thorough implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Foochow Command correctly handle the relations between the individual and other members of the Party committee. Unity of the Party committee is strengthened. The role of collective leadership of the Party committee is called into play.

The secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee of this regiment are all old fighters who joined in the revolution during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. They have all along maintained a fine democratic style. In exercising Party committee collective leadership, they always cast themselves in the role of an ordinary Party committee member. Every time major questions are encountered they would consult with other committee members prior to taking a decision. In the study of a problem, they have the courage to accept other comrades' correct opinion when their own are found wrong. If there is a difference of opinion within the Party committee, they are good at giving patient persuasion and achieving unity on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

For several years, for every outstanding work performance of the Party committee of this regiment, the secretary and deputy secretary have always made a practice of giving honors and credit to the collective. For every problem that crop up in work performance, they would take the initiative to hold themselves responsible and seek in themselves the cause. The humble and modest attitude displayed by the two secretaries of the Party committee gives everyone profound education.

Once, the two secretaries went out on a mission. The deputy regiment commander stayed behind to take charge of the military training work of the whole regiment. But individual companies showed no progress in training. The masses had a lot to complain of.

Back in the regiment, the two secretaries joined other members of the Party committee in looking for the underlying causes. In so doing, they took into consideration their not having imposed strict demands on training and not having done a prudent job in ordinary times and, for this, they held themselves responsible on their own initiative. The deputy regiment commander and other leadership comrades received profound education therefrom. Later, under the inspiration of the secretary and deputy secretary, the leading squad of the Party committee of the regiment pooled mass wisdom and energy

and seriously summed up experience gained and lessons learned. In several subsequent shooting exercises, leadership over training was strengthened. Outstanding results were scored with great rapidity.

In practicing democratic centralism, the secretary and deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee make a point of supporting and respecting every assignment allotted to every Party committee member. Every time Party committee members run into work problems or when there is a difference of opinion, they would first exchange views with everyone to seek unified thinking.

Once, the cadres of a company reported that poor planning by a standing committee member of the Party committee assigned to rear service work had resulted in the untimely supply of battalion-building materials so that the work pace suffered. After an investigation, the deputy secretary of the Party committee returned to the office and briefed the standing committee member on the company's views and on what had been found out in his investigation and joined him in a discussion to seek a solution. At last, this standing committee member was allowed to handle the problem personally. After the matter was handled this way, the company showed a very favorable response. This standing committee member also summed up experiences therefrom and improved his style.

In April this year, in discussing the problem of dealing with a guilty basic-level cadre, the overwhelming majority of committee members thought an emphasis should be made on ideological education, having regard to the way he used to behave. Some Party committee members were for proper disciplinary punishment. The Party committee made an analysis of the situation. It was held that the overwhelming majority of comrades had a relatively correct view. Those dissenting comrades were repeatedly engaged in heart-to-heart talks. Things were reasoned out in a patient way. At last, everyone achieved ideological uniformity. This guilty cadre was handled properly.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Give Full Play to the Role of the CYL Branch and Make a Success of Youth Education Work

- The League branch of Liangwansan brigade teaches League members and youths to play an active part in the three major revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, November 25, 1972) Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, the League branch of Liangwangsan brigade of Tungchiao commune, Lich'eng hsien, Shantung Province, strengthens ideological and political line education for youths and gives full play to their active role in the three major revolutionary movements.

Liangwangsan brigade has a total of 120 youths, 34 of them Communist Youth League members. The League branch of the brigade organizes the youths to study conscientiously the Party's basic line. Old poor peasants are constantly invited over to tell the youths about the village history and family histories and give them education in class, class struggle and two-line struggle. Meanwhile, the League branch organizes youths to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and to vigorously criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the bourgeois idea of human nature spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

League member Chao Yü-jung exposed landlord element Chao Hung-hui's crime of trying to wreck the unity of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some people had said to her, "No two different ways can be found in writing the name of Chao. All Chaos are of the same lineage. Why should you be that serious?" Chao Yü-jung said firmly, "In a class society, people belong to particular classes. Never will I play into the hands of the bourgeois idea of human nature." Due to her persevering struggle and her playing an exemplary role of a League member, she won praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Every time young intellectuals return to the village to take up production duty the League branch would organize them to study Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement." They are taught to bear in mind firmly Chairman Mao's teachings and to follow the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses and put down roots in the village all their lives. To set an example for the youths, the League branch paid great attention to training typical examples among youths.

League member Chao Hung-lan assiduously tackled works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and seriously transformed his world outlook. Gloriously he joined the Chinese Communist Party to become an example for the League members and youths of the whole brigade. Through study, the youths were determined to foster the revolutionary idea of doing farming for the revolution and being good successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The League branch of Liangwangsan brigade also organizes youths for energetic participation in scientific experiment activities, bearing in mind their ready response to anything and the least conservative thinking that characterizes them. The scientific experiment teams of brigades and scientific experiment groups of production teams are all composed of youths at the core. For several years, the young people of this brigade have seriously carried out the agricultural "8-point code" and introduced scientific farming. Initially evolved is a set of potato-grain-vegetable intercropping and interplanting experience. A 400-mow area was turned from one-crop-a-year land into three-crop-three-harvest high-yield fields.

Through tempering in the three major revolutionary movements, the League members and youths of this brigade raise their ideological consciousness considerably. Up to the present, four CYL members have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and 24 youths the Communist Youth League. Over 80 percent of the League members are acting as cadres of the brigades and production teams and of the militia. The young people are vigorously forging ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Young Intellectuals Grow Up Healthily in the Vast Rural World

- The General Party Branch of Sanwan brigade conducts penetrating education in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 27, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanchang, November 25, 1972) The General Party Branch of Sanwan brigade, Sanwan commune, Yunghsin hsien, Kiangsi Province, constantly gives young intellectuals education in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. This makes for their healthy growth in the three major revolutionary movements. Of the 61 assigned-to-team and returned-to-village young intellectuals of the whole brigade, six have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and 17 the Communist Youth League.

Sanwan brigade has mountains to greet one's sight everywhere one lives and mountains to climb every time one gets outdoors. Living and labor conditions are relatively tough. Newly arrived young intellectuals were not quite used to it and became shaken ideologically. The General Party Branch of the brigade constantly organized them to unfold activities of recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. They were made to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in Sanwan, feed on the "Red Army traditional rice" made of coarse rice and pumpkin, and recount the village history of Sanwan.

Through education in revolutionary tradition, the young intellectuals underwent a tremendous change ideologically. When assigned-to-team young intellectual Wang Hsin-chien first arrived here, he complained of the mountainous and rugged terrain here with its harsh conditions. Through education in revolutionary tradition, he came to understand that the style of hard struggle was a family heritage left to the younger generation by the revolutionary predecessors and that the tougher the going in a place the greater the need to foster revolutionary will. Therefore, he consciously tempered himself in hard struggle.

Punting wooden rafts was a relatively hard job. Wang Hsin-chien insisted on setting himself to it. It was then spring time. The water of the mountain stream was bone-chilling. Several times he fell into the water and got thoroughly soaked but he refused to get ashore. After a spell of practice, he at last learned the raft-punting art. Thus in the vast rural world he grew up rapidly.

Upon her arrival, T'u Hsiu-mei, a young intellectual from Shanghai, was enthusiasm itself. She took the initiative to work with a production team's pig-breeding farm. But after a spell, the unchanging pig-tending daily routine with all its filth and its stench bored her. The general Party branch of the brigade and the Party branch of the production team

guided her to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and told her the heroic deeds of revolutionary predecessors who fought amidst hardship. She was made to understand how to adopt a correct approach to joys and sorrows and to accustom herself to both sweet and foul smells. Thereafter, T'u Hsiu-mei took the pig farm as a place of fostering her own revolutionary will and cultivating the feelings of the laboring people. Cheerfully and energetically she set herself to the proper operation of the farm. Thanks to the minute care from her and other comrades of the farm, one pig after another grew strong and plump. She won the praise of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The general Party branch of Sanwan brigade also engaged as young intellectuals' teachers a number of old poor peasants gripped with bitter memories and burning hatred against the old society and relatively well acquainted with the history of struggle of Sanwan. When Chairman Mao came to Sanwan, Communist Party member and old poor peasant Chung Chiu-sheng fetched water and firewood for the army and personally listened to a speech given by Chairman Mao at a clearing among maple trees to a reorganized army unit and the local masses. Later,he took part in revolutionary struggle. Now, Chung Chiu-sheng constantly gave young intellectuals education in revolutionary traditions.

During the summer harvesting last year, a young female intellectual was charged with safekeeping undried grain. At first, she felt the job of carrying undried grain with shoulder pole both tiring and troublesome. Chung Chiu-sheng engaged her in a talk and treated her to a story starting with a shoulder pole. He said, "In former years, Chairman Mao carried grain up to Chingkangshan with this same kind of shoulder pole. We people of Sanwan hauled supplies in support of the front at that time by also using just such a shoulder pole. As you come to Sanwan, we present the shoulder pole as the most precious gift to you in the hope that you can carry on the revolutionary tradition and be courageous in shouldering the heavy burden." The poignant story related by the old poor peasant gave this young female intellectual profound education. Later, she courageously shouldered heavy burdens in doing hard labor and continuously tempered herself. She grew up strong.

Returned-to-village young intellectual Chung Ming-te was elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants as a "barefoot doctor" of the brigade's medical clinic. The Party general branch of the brigade engaged him in several heart-to-heart talks and invited old poor peasants to tell him the village history of Sanwan and subject him to a process of recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Chung Ming-te received profound education. He expressed the determination to fight hard all his life in this piece of land made sacred with the blood of revolutionary martyrs. After he became a "barefoot doctor," to look for a kind of herbal antidote against snakebites, he went to the depths of mountains and virgin forests on many occasions to collect medicinal herbs. Once he came to the Chiulung Mountains over 20 li away from the brigade. He saw the very kind of medicinal herb he wanted growing on a ridge several tens of feet high.

Clinging to weeds and young trees stuck in between rock cracks, he climbed up. Because of a slippery moss-covered rock surface, he lost his footing and fell. His foot was cut. He made a hasty job of bandaging it. In disregard of stabs of pain from the wound, he kept climbing up. At last, he made it to the edge of the ridge and had the snakebite-cure herb rooted out.

* * *

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Handle Correctly the Relations Between Revolution and Production

by

Chang T'ing-o (张庭鄂), secretary of the Party committee of Liuchow Chemical Fertilizer Plant, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1972)

In the practice of production struggle, to understand and implement Chairman Mao's directive of "Grasp revolution, stimulate production" correctly is not an easy thing. When I formally participated in leadership work at the plant in the spring of 1970, I worked tensely and busily for a whole year, and while summing up the year's work and drawing up a new target for the coming year, I thought to myself, "In the past year, although the task of production has not been properly fulfilled, still mass study in the plant was quite good, the grasping of the 'one-strike, three-oppose' movement was satisfactory, and the policy implementation also produced results." Because of that, I suffered no qualms, and felt that I had done right. I never anticipated that when the summary and the plan were presented to the masses for discussion there would be criticism against them.

Some of the comrades were of the opinion that as long as political work got along well, whether the task of production was fulfilled or not would be immaterial. Others were of the opinion that if additional wealth could not be created for the state, what practical action could be used to build socialism and support world revolution? I did not carefully analyze the views, but maintained my own viewpoint, for fear that the second kind of understanding might cause the workers to "change course." Because of that, I hastily changed the subject, and insisted that everybody should settle "political accounts" more and "economical accounts" less. In that way, the debate was considered to be concluded.

However, the problem remained unsolved. Influenced by my thinking, the Party committee seldom discussed production problems in the factory, and for a time production management was in a chaotic state. One of the old workers sharply pointed out: "A fighter who is never able to fulfill his battle assignment could not claim to be good in politics. Our plant has to carry out production, and if we are unable to fulfill the task of production, naturally we cannot say that politics has nothing to do with it." He insisted that both "political accounts" and "economical accounts" should be settled in a proper manner. This idea gave me a great shock.

Later, together with comrades of the Party committee of the plant, I consciously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, analyzed and summed up the previous work, which provided me with a preliminary insight into how to handle correctly the relations between politics and revolution and between revolution and production.

Marxism holds that production should be adapted to the development of productivity, and construction on the superstructure should be adapted to the economic base. In production relationship, construction on the superstructure under specific conditions in turn plays a decisive role on productivity and the economic base. Under socialist conditions, proletarian political work should be adapted to the need of the socialist economic base, stimulate the development of the socialist economy, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and create conditions for transition into communism.

Just as Chairman Mao teaches, "The unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique--there is not the least doubt that this will be so year after year and will be so forever." Only with the correct line could there be a correct orientation in economic construction, all positive factors be fully mobilized and economic construction be carried out with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Otherwise the work of economic construction could end up in the wrong road. On the other hand, in order to insure the fulfilling of economic work, political work must at the same time be carried out in conjunction with economic work, otherwise the work of proletarian politics likewise could not be fulfilled.

The mistake and setback taught me a lesson. In order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly, one must first have a correct understanding. In the past, influenced by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, I accepted the fallacy of "politics can overrule anything" spread by them. Now, I am able to realize fully that without reading books and newspapers, I have unwittingly been hoodwinked. It was precisely because I had not studied conscientiously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and had not been able to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong that I began to vacillate between the "Left" and the Right.

Since then, the Party committee of the plant has held periodical production study and carried out political-ideological work in conjunction with problems of production. Members of the Party committee, by going deep into the sections and teams and taking part in labor, have learned from the working people and technicians, carried out investigation and study, and immediately solved problems upon discovering them.

In the process of penetrating deep into reality, we discovered that the rules and regulations in the plant were not sound enough, and the activism of the engineering and technical personnel had not yet been fully brought into play. Thereupon, we mobilized the masses, armed them with Chairman Mao's relevant writings, developed a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, eliminated the pernicious influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and by drawing a line of distinction between socialist rules and regulations and bourgeois surveillance, control and oppression, gradually established and invigorated several sets of regulations.

As for the engineering and technical personnel of the whole plant, arrangements have been made in the plant, the workshops as well as sections and shifts

to place them in production posts according to their professional skill and to use them in a rational manner. Because of that, the production command system is strengthened and production is effectively stimulated. At present, we have not only changed the chaotic condition in production in our plant, but have also improved product quality, increased labor productivity and reduced costs.

* * *

PLASTICS

Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic Industry Develops Quickly in China

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 27, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, China's glass fiber reinforced plastic industry developed quickly in the past few years. This material has been applied more and more extensively with each passing day. More and more research and production units have been set up. This industry plays a positive role in building the national economy and national defense.

Glass fiber reinforced plastic is a new engineering material with glass fiber as the framework and synthetic resin as the adhesive. It has the excellent properties of being light in weight, high in tensile strength, resistant to corrosion, and non-conducting to electricity and requiring simple molding technology. It not only can replace certain kinds of valuable metals but also has become an indispensable, important engineering material for various sectors of the national economy.

China's glass fiber reinforced plastic industry got started in 1958. In the past 14 years, under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao, effort was made perseveringly to "take our own road of developing industry" and to launch the mass campaign and to carry out technical innovation in a big way, and the glass fiber reinforced plastic industry, starting from scratch, has grown up from a small scale, and continued to develop and strengthen. Especially after the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle, developing the "small glass fiber reinforced plastic" industries briskly.

In the past few years, as a result of the growing needs of the development of industrial construction, glass fiber reinforced plastic has been used on an ever greater scale, and its use has been popularized in the spheres of petroleum industry, chemical industry, coal mining, auto manufacturing, ship building, mechanical and electrical engineering, and building construction. In the spheres of petroleum and chemical industries, especially in medium-sized and small factories dealing with petroleum, industrial chemicals, dyestuff, pharmaceutics, artificial fiber, non-ferrous metal, chemical fertilizer and synthetic rubber, vigorous efforts have been made initially to popularize the use of glass fiber reinforced plastic for making pipes, valves, pumps, storage tanks, containers, lining and various kinds of anti-corrosive products, totalling a few dozen varieties. This has helped save large quantities of stainless steel, lead and other valuable metals.

For instance, produced by Nanting Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic Plant, Shantung Province, the acidic-wash tumbling barrel was formerly made with

stainless steel. Nearly one ton of stainless steel was needed to make such a tumbling barrel, which could stand use for only a little over 20 days, so that close to 16 tons of stainless steel was consumed in one year. Glass fiber reinforced plastic is now used to make tumbling barrel which can stand use for more than a year, and partial damage can be remedied, and the production cost is only one-fortieth of that of a stainless steel barrel.

Glass fiber reinforced plastic is still more widely used in making anti-corrosive lining. For instance, according to the original design, the imported polyisobutylene (聚异丁烯) board was used as lining in the channel of the water tank in a workshop of Lanchow Synthetic Rubber Plant. This would cost 248,000 yuan and it could last for only one to one and a half years. After glass fiber reinforced plastic was used, durability extended to over four years, and the cost was only 25,000 yuan, saving much money for the state. After glass fiber reinforced plastic was adopted, the long-standing knotty problem of leakage in chemical industry was solved.

Being light in weight,having great tensile strength and requiring simple molding technique, glass fiber reinforced plastic also is widely used in the automobile manufacturing industry. In such provinces and municipalities as Chekiang, Fukien, Shantung, Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupeh, Shensi, Hopei, Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, glass fiber reinforced plastic is now used for making a few dozen auto parts, such as the body, the bonnet, doors, window frames, the floor and the dashboard.

Since 1965, Chekiang Provincial Bus Plant has succeeded in making more than 30 varieties of auto parts with glass fiber reinforced plastic, which are used to equip more than 300 buses. The bus plants in various localities formerly required a great number of metal workers to do the work. After the glass fiber reinforced plastic was adopted, a small group of women workers alone were required to do the work of making the body, the bonnet, the car floor and the doors and window frames for the buses made in the whole plant.

Because glass fiber reinforced plastic is a poor conductor of heat, the bonnet is not scorching in summer and does not need a heat-preserving jacket in winter. A roof of glass fiber reinforced plastic also does not need an additional layer of heavy non-conducting material. The body, the bonnet and various other parts of sedans, motor coaches, buses, trucks and tractors can be made with glass fiber reinforced plastic, which needs less time to produce and is durable.

Glass fiber reinforced plastic is generally used in civil engineering and industrial construction in recent years. A building construction department of Ch'angchou municipality substitutes glass fiber reinforced plastic for steel in making window frames and uses it to make pipelines and ladles and is experimenting on the making of doors and prefabricated houses. Due to its anti-corrosive nature, glass fiber reinforced plastic is especially suitable for the construction of factory buildings of a chemical plant.

To meet the needs of the development of coal production and to save timber and rolled steel, vigorous effort has been made in recent years to

popularize the use of glass fiber reinforced plastic to make props used in mines. In Li-erh mine at Huainan, glass fiber reinforced plastic was used to make props in 1970, and more than 77,000 tons of coal was produced in safety. This material was also used as substitute for more than 80 cubic meters of timber and more than 3,000 meters of steel pipes. The use of glass fiber reinforced plastic props greatly reduced tiresome manual labor.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Northwest China Hsien Party Leaders Carry on Style of Hard Work

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 29, 1972)

commune members in a northwest china county praise their county party committee for its hard, down-to-earth work.

well over 80 per cent of the farmland of the kanku county in kansu province is arid and hilly, and production remained backward before 1966 when the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

the county party committee formed during the cultural revolution launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in expanding farm production through self-reliance and hard work. in the movement all the committee members -- old and young -- drew inspiration and strength from the masses by working and living with them. in turn, the peasants were fired with enthusiasm for farmwork. the county's per-hectare grain output last year exceeded the previous peak year of 1969 by 37 per cent though the area was hit by a severe drought. this year's harvest was fairly good despite another drought.

outstanding among the party cadres is county committee secretary wang chen-tung, a red army veteran with more than 30 years' revolutionary experience.

now 53, he has visited around 300 production brigades in all 19 communes of the county. he sums up the people's experience in transforming the area while working with them in the fields or at construction sites.

an example is the tuchai production brigade where he stayed for a time. output used to be low there because most of the land was scattered on hillslopes and mountain ridges. the people made up their minds to change things when the secretary told them how the tachai brigade had transformed a poor mountain village by dint of hard work. under his personal guidance, they terraced 40 hectares of land and built a number of small water conservancy projects to increase the irrigated acreage. last year they reaped twice as much as in 1964, the previous best year.

deputy secretary wang chu, a veteran of china's liberation war (1946-1949), works the same way. apart from handling the committee's office work, he often goes to the communes and their sub-divisions to make investigations, though he is handicapped by a wound in his leg.

many places in the county were struck by hailstorm when the summer harvest had just started in june this year.

he rushed to the worst-hit commune and helped the cadres mobilize the peasants to combat the disaster. together they kept losses to the minimum by setting straight the flattened seedlings and carrying on sowing while quickly bringing in the ripe crops.

for hsueh chih-li, another deputy secretary of the county party committee, promotion to a higher post means redoubled efforts to maintain close ties with the masses through doing farmwork with them.

this former secretary of a commune party committee joined the people of two communes last winter in a project to tap underground water. on-the-spot work enabled him to pinpoint problems and give guidance promptly. the project was completed in a matter of three months, bringing 90 hectares under irrigation.

following their leaders' example, 400 cadres and technicians surveyed thousands of gullies in the county. they found water in most of them and mapped out an overall plan to make use of it. with their help, the county's mountain dwellers built 1,130 small water conservancy projects to irrigate 1,470 hectares of land.

in addition, some 180 cadres are working at the basic units to strengthen leadership.

as part of the committee's overall plan to expand agriculture, the county has accumulated 430,000 yuan over the past few years through practising economy, with which it has built a number of small plants producing nitrogen fertilizer, cement and farm tools.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Agro-Technicians of Han Nationality Win Hearts of Southwest China Minority Peoples

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 29, 1972)

agro-technicians of han nationality have won the hearts of the people in a multi-national border area by helping them reform farming methods and increase production.

these han people volunteered to work in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou in yunnan province a decade or so ago at the communist party's call to spread advanced farming techniques. the local minority peoples, chiefly tais, began growing rice some 1,000 years ago but output remained low before liberation. in the early 1950's the people set up mutual-aid teams, then co-operatives and in 1958 people's communes.

the border area is now dotted with peasant groups doing agricultural scientific research. chinghung county alone has 1,800 peasant-agro-technicians, and scientific experiment groups are operating in 70 per cent of its production brigades and 90 per cent of the production teams.

chao chien-chung and kan tzu-chih came to a backward team in 1964 and worked together with the local peasants to improve farming. they started with two small plots grown to two different rice strains and they tested different farming methods. the results showed that the new strain yielded 60 per cent more than the old one and the new farming method increased output by 35 to 39 per cent. the following year the convinced tai peasants ploughed deep and applied more manure and got a good harvest. this touched off a mass movement to popularize good rice strains, build water conservancy works, level the land and tend the fields with greater care. the team produced 375 tons of grain last year as against 215 tons eight years ago.

the han agro-technicians put the interests of the people above everything. a production team in chinghung county raised its total grain production to 275 tons last year from 220 tons of 1968 after planting a high-yield fine strain of rice. the acreage grown to glutinous rice, which the local tai people like, was reduced because its yield and disease-resistance were low. agro-technician wang kuang-jung of han nationality undertook to breed a high-yield disease-resistant glutinous rice strain. he succeeded after experiments over a year. they got a harvest of 5.25 tons per hectare this year on a large acreage.

wang kuang-jung found that the local tai peasants transplant the rice shoots twice. this method helps develop a fine rice strain which has a good root system and no resumption of green growth. it is resistant to diseases and lodging. he popularized this method and achieved good results.

BANK SAVINGS

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Increase Bank Savings

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

savings accounts of the communes and herdsmen in the inner mongolian autonomous region in 1971 were 33 per cent above 1970, or four times the figure of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

inner mongolian's livestock production has developed rapidly since liberation. agriculture, too, has been developed in accordance with local conditions. the total number of animals has increased four times. public accumulation and the herdsmen's income have steadily increased.

the state has adopted the policy of light taxes in the pastoral areas, and draught and foundation animals are exempted from tax. for those areas hit by natural disasters the taxes are reduced or exempted altogether.

the state has cut sales prices of manufactured goods on several occasions since liberation while raising the purchasing prices of livestock products. in 1970 and 1971 alone market prices of 3,380 industrial products were cut at rates ranging from 3.4 to 8.5 per cent. the cut rates were even bigger for consumer goods specially needed by the herdsmen. during the same period, the purchasing prices of livestock products were raised on three separate occasions by well over 10 per cent.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Popular Scientific Research in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 28, 1972)

some 3,000 research groups of industrial workers, peasants and herdsmen are today active in sinkiang uighur autonomous region, parallel with the efforts of scientists in special research departments.

this is in sharp contrast to the pre-liberation sinkiang, which had a backward agriculture and an industry of only 13 small workshops, whose output accounted for 0.4 per cent of sinkiang's total production value.

the communist party and the people's government have paid great attention to the progress of science and technology. seven colleges of industry, agriculture, and medicine have gone up. agricultural and livestock

research institutes and centres have been set up in most of the chous, cities and counties, and in the divisions and regiments of the sinkiang production and construction corps of the chinese people's liberation army. the autonomous region by the end of 1971 had 40,000 research workers, many of them from minority nationalities.

in a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants succeeded in cultivating a number of high-yield, early-maturing and pest-resistant strains. a regiment of the sinkiang production and construction corps cultivated a new rice-strain which gives 7.5 tons per hectare on land with a three per cent alkali content. the kungnungping commune in urumchi county developed a rice-strain which gives 6 tons per hectare. the ili area succeeded in growing several new winter wheat strains yielding 3.8 tons per hectare. these have been planted on a large acreage.

a regiment of the sinkiang production and construction corps has cultivated a new variety of cotton which gives a high stable yield of fine-quality fibre. it is now planted by a dozen provinces and autonomous regions in the country.

good results have been achieved in transforming alkali soil and desert. several hundred thousand hectares of alkali soil in sinkiang have become fertile fields. one army regiment reclaimed 3,300 hectares of land and in 1971 reaped a grain harvest four times as big as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. per-hectare output shot up from 0.75 to 3 tons.

the first generation of sinkiang fine-wool sheep was bred soon after liberation. careful work in breeding and disease-prevention followed. today one sheep produces five kilogrammes of wool a year, two kilogrammes more than in 1954.

numerous workers are taking part in technical innovation. with the introduction of electronic techniques, sinkiang began producing polycrystalline silicon, silicon single crystal and semi-conductor elements. new methods have raised drilling speed, and de-waxing by means of bacteria has enabled sinkiang to produce an increasing variety of oil products with a low freezing point. a number of factories are applying silicon-control and fluidic control techniques.

efforts are being made to turn industrial waste into useful things and to protect air and water from pollution. the tushantze oil refinery makes new insecticides from residue and washing-material from waste gas. a rising industrial district in urumchi recovers soda-ash and dyes from waste water, which is purified for irrigating several hundred hectares of nearby farmland.

AGRONOMY

Shanghai Scientists Work Among Peasants

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 29, 1972)

agronomists from shanghai often go to the countryside to make scientific experiments together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. one is li chih-cheng of the plant physiology research institute who has made achievements in dealing with cotton wilt which is common in the cotton-growing areas south of the yangtze river.

the cotton plants affected wither at an early stage and the cotton bolls fall. before the cultural revolution the institute made experiments behind closed doors because of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the problem remained unsolved.

during the cultural revolution, li chih-cheng went to a production brigade that was seriously hit by the plant disease and did experiments on a small plot. but he seldom asked the peasants for their views, and his half year's work was fruitless.

then he studied chairman mao's teaching: "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant". he decided to go to veteran peasants to study their experience. back in the brigade the next year, he lived and toiled with the peasants and gradually became their close friend. veteran peasants told him what they had tried to do with cotton diseases. li chih-cheng often went to the fields with the peasants to inspect the plants affected by cotton wilt and analyse the reasons. he finally found out the cause of the disease and worked out methods to improve cultivation and the soil to deal with it. this brought a 20 per cent increase in cotton output.

many other agronomists have gone to the countryside. thirteen scientists of the shanghai institute of experimental biology went to a livestock farm, intending to complete a research project. but they found that the farm workers had trouble coping with sterility of dairy cows. they worked with the workers and turned out a drug that cured 95 sterile cows out of 100.

members of the shanghai institute of entomology made very strong drugs in their laboratory in the past, thinking that these would be more effective in killing termites. but the result was the opposite. although some termites died, others that the drug could not reach throve. and the strong drugs had an odour that the termites sensed and took measures to avoid.

the scientists went to the shaohsing mountainous area of chekiang province, which was plagued by termites. they called at more than 1,000 peasant households in 200 production brigades and made a detailed investigation of termite habits in different places. as the termites have the habit of licking and feeding each other, the scientists evolved an insecticide bringing slow death that will be spread by the poisoned termites. this insecticide is easy to apply and whole nests of termites die within one month.

HIGHWAYS

China Fulfills 1972 Asphalt Road Plan Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

china's road builders have fulfilled the 1972 asphalt-paved road construction plan two months ahead of schedule and hit ten per cent above target.

they did this in conformity with the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

road builders have been using asphalt as well as residual oil, another by-product of the petroleum industry, for surfacing.

the mileage completed in the first ten months of this year was 25 per cent more than in the same 1971 period, and there was considerable improvement in quality. the new asphalt and oil residual roads enable the cars to go faster with less gasoline and tyre friction.

the road builders and people living along the new highways made concerted efforts to lay road beds and store gravel and sand and other material along the routes to top the plan. relying on their own efforts, the highway construction departments in shantung, honan, hopei, anhwei, kirin, shensi and kansu provinces prepared asphalt mixers, motor tricycles, heat-preserving oil drums and other tools to raise efficiency.

the rapidly expanding road network helps industrial and agricultural production, strengthens national defence capabilities and provides the people with greater convenience.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Grand Reception in Peking on Occasion of Albanian Festivals

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife gave a grand reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

attending the reception were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. present was lu yu-lan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, who had recently led a chinese youth delegation on a visit to albania.

attending the reception were the visiting albanian friendship military delegation with beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, as its leader and hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, as its deputy leaders; madame balluku; and other albanian comrades in peking.

hung side by side in the reception hall were the portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and the portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. flanking the portraits were the national flags of china and albania.

ambassador robo and foreign minister chi peng-fei delivered enthusiastic speeches at the reception which was filled with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

ambassador robo in his speech reviewed the glorious fighting course traversed by the albanian people. he said: "for 28 years after liberation, profound transformation has been going on in albania. albania was once a backward agricultural nation, yet today she has a developed industry, a cooperativized and mechanized agriculture, and thriving sciences, education and culture. the national defence has also been strengthened."

he said: "at the moment, our people are endeavouring for the realisation of the very important tasks laid down at the 6th congress of the albanian labour party so that the albanian socialist revolution and construction may further develop in depth.

"the acquisition of these achievements is attributed to the correct line of the albanian labour party headed by comrade enver hoxha, to the selfless labour and the unprecedented efforts carried out by the albanian people in the principle of self-reliance."

the ambassador said: "great friendship exists between china and albania on the basis of marxism-leninism and of proletarian internationalism. this friendship has been brought into being and tempered by our two parties and by our two leaders, chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha. in the struggle for building socialism in our two countries, in our common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries and in the great cause of defending the peoples of all countries fighting for freedom and independence, this friendship is mounting as the days go by.

"the albanian-chinese friendship has undergone tests in the storms of every description and there is no, and will never be any force in the world, which could, in the least, impair this friendship."

ambassador robo praised the achievements of the chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction and china's role in international affairs.

he said: "the present world situation is favourable to revolution, which is becoming the common aspirations of the people of all countries. it should, however, be pointed out that the schemes of aggression of the two super-powers constitute a threat to the people of the various countries. the two super-powers, inspite of their contradictions, collaborated in the division of spheres of influence. they are crafty and aggressive, and are up to schemes and machinations. for this, the people of all countries are on the alert. they are increasingly strengthening the firm struggle to strive for and safeguard freedom and national

independence and against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries."

he said: "people of the various countries will surely win. the people's republic of albania unremittingly stand on their side. on the road of revolution, albania and china will, as before, forge ahead and, as genuine comrades-in-arms, stand together, fight together and be victorious together."

foreign minister chi peng-fei in his speech said: "the albanian people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. they won independence and liberation after waging protracted and valiant struggles. in the last 28 years, the heroic albanian people have, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, smashed all sorts of sabotage and subversive activities of domestic and foreign class enemies, surmounted numerous difficulties and obstacles created by imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and made significant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, thus changing the poor and backward state of albania and turning her into an advanced socialist country."

he said: "the albanian party of labour and the albanian people uphold marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, firmly oppose imperialism and modern revisionism and resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. with her international prestige steadily rising, albania is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the albanian people's revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to fight has won the praise of the people of the world."

"at present", chi peng-fei added, "important changes increasingly favourable to the people of the world have taken place in the international situation. the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries have made new progress. the superpowers have been continually frustrated in their ambitions to dominate the world. however, they are not reconciled to their defeats. they are both contending and making compromises with each other, causing serious urrest throughout the world. social-imperialism in the cloak of socialism is doing the evil deeds of imperialism. this imperialism in disguise is more deceptive than undisguised imperialism and therefore more dangerous. but whichever of them commits aggression and expansion is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet and will only arouse all peoples to even stronger opposition."

speaking of china-albania friendship, foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "the common struggles against imperialism and revisionism and the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction bind our two parties, two countries and two peoples together closely. supporting and encouraging

each other and fighting together and advancing shoulder to shoulder, we have built up a great revolutionary friendship. our friendship, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, has been forged by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, and there is no force on earth that can destroy it. no matter what may happen in the world, we shall, as always, remain united and fight and advance bravely together with you for our common victory exclamation"

after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and albania. during the reception the chinese and albanian comrades chatted heartily about the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries, two peoples and two armies of china and albania. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the great everlasting friendship between china and albania. at the end of the reception, the band played the song "true friends".

attending the reception were thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

also present were:

hu yu-chih, lo shu-chang and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, sha feng, chiao kuan-hua, yu chan, wang hai-jung, jen yun-chung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, yeh chih-chiang, hsieh hua, kang shih-en, jen pu-chai, shih shao-hua, chang chi-chih, lu ying, chang shih-cheng, li ching-chuan, yang chi, liu ai-feng, ma jen-hui, fang kao, liu chung-yang, hsiang chien, hsu han-ping and chao lan-hsiang;

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army, including wang shu-sheng, peng shao-hui, chang chih-ming, chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, sung cheng-chih, sung ching-sheng, tsui ping, lung chen-piao, wan hai-feng, chiu wei-kao, cheng chao, chai cheng-wen, wang ti-kang, yuan hua-ping and po tao.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were also present.

Ambassador Robo's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by ambassador xhorxhi robo here this evening at the reception marking the 60th anniversary of the independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania:

dear comrade chou en-lai,
dear leading comrades of the chinese party and the state,
respected comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps,
comrades:

i thank you for your presence at this reception held to mark the 60th anniversary of albanian national independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the victory of the people's revolution of albania.

sixty years ago, having gone through a prolonged struggle against the domination of the ottoman empire for generations, the albanian people on november 28th, 1912 at last won a momentous victory and proclaimed the national independence of albania, upon which albania was recognized as a free and sovereign state. inspite of the fact that the albanian people had won freedom and independence after undergoing such agony, they did not enjoy the fruits of independence. the class oppression of feudal lords, the bourgeoisie and the tyrannical zogu dynasty at home as well as the threat and pressure of imperialism abroad were once again imposed upon the albanian people who were already bruised all over.

in 1939, albania was afflicted with the onslaught by her new occupiers, the italian fascists, and later with the encroachment by the german nazis. however, the albanian people who have never submitted in the face of any enemy and who have tolerated no occupation plunged themselves valiantly as one man into the heated struggle to liberate their fatherland. in this great struggle for national liberation, the albanian people were organized and wisely led by the albanian communist party headed by comrade enver hoxha.

28 years ago, i.e. on november 29th, 1944, the albanian people won their victory in the struggle against fascism and nazism and thereby achieved their liberation for good. this is a victory down to the ground, for it was won under the leadership of the albanian communist party. the albanian people's heroic struggle to liberate their fatherland was also integrated with the people's revolution. in albania, the old ruling class was defeated together with the foreign occupiers, thereby eliminating the phenomenon of exploitation of man by man.

for 28 years after liberation, profound transformation has been going on in albania. albania was once a backward agricultural nation, yet today she has a developed industry, a cooperativized and mechanized agriculture, and thriving sciences, education and culture. the national defence has also been strengthened.

at present, the industrial output in albania for less than 6 days is equivalent to that for the whole year of 1938 while the agricultural output is 3 times bigger than 1938. free schooling and medical schemes have been instituted and the people no longer pay taxes of any description. it has been two years since nation-wide electrical lighting was introduced, even in the most remote hilly hamlets.

at the moment, our people are endeavouring for the realisation of the very important tasks laid down at the 6th congress of the albanian labour party so that the albanian socialist revolution and construction may further develop in depth.

the acquisition of these achievements is attributed to the correct line of the albanian labour party headed by comrade enver hoxha, to the selfless labour and the unprecedented efforts carried out by the albanian people in the principle of self-reliance.

the chinese people and the glorious communist party of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great marxist-leninist, have extended to albania important, valuable and selfless internationalist aid. we express to you our gratitude for this stupendous aid.

great friendship exists between china and albania on the basis of marxism-leninism and of proletarian internationalism. this friendship has been brought into being and tempered by our two parties and by our two leaders, chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha. in the struggle for building socialism in our two countries, in our common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries and in the great cause of defending the peoples of all countries fighting for freedom and independence, this friendship is mounting as the days go by.

the albanian-chinese friendship has undergone tests in the storms of every description and there is no, and will never be any force in the world, which could, in the least, impair this friendship.

the albanian people are overjoyed at the tremendous victories scored by the fraternal chinese people.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle against the right and ultra-left enemies of all forms have pushed to a new high the awakening and

the revolutionary zeal of the labouring masses, as well as the creative spirit and the unswerving struggle of the chinese people in their advance for further increasing the nation's economic and military strength.

to date, china has taken on a new revolutionary look in all her aspects. at present, the people's republic of china is a mighty country enjoying unprecedentedly high international prestige and distinction. the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations and her expanding relations with many countries of the world are important victories of the correct foreign policy of the people's republic of china, and testify to the great role being played by china in the evolution of the world situation.

the present world situation is favourable to revolution, which is becoming the common aspirations of the people of all countries. it should, however, be pointed out that the schemes of aggression of the two super-powers constitute a threat to the people of the various countries. the two super-powers, inspite of their contradictions, collaborated in the division of the spheres of influence. they are crafty and aggressive, and are up to schemes and machinations. for this, the people of all countries are on the alert. they are increasingly strengthening the firm struggle to strive for and safeguard freedom and national independence and against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries. standing on the forefront in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, the heroic peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos are waging an armed people's war and are dealing destructive blows at u.s. imperialism and its puppets. for defending their national interests, the valiant palestinian people and the other arab peoples have arisen to oppose imperialism and the zionist enemies. the people of asia, africa and latin-america are putting up valiant struggles for freedom and independence. people of the various countries will surely win. the people's republic of albania unremittingly stand on their side.

on the road of revolution, albania and china will, as before, forge ahead and, as genuine comrades-in-arms, stand together, fight together and be victorious together.

now, please allow me to propose a toast:

to the great, revolutionary and impregnable friendship between albania and china,

to the great heroic chinese people,

to the glorious communist party of china,

to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and the great marxist-leninist, and the most intimate, most respected and most esteemed friend of the albanian people,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

to the health of the leaders of the chinese communist party and the state present here,

to the health of respected minister thiounn mumm of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the respected comrades and friends and their wives of the diplomatic corps,

to the health of all the comrades present here.

kan pei, exclamation

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the reception given here this evening by albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania:

dear comrade beqir balluku,
dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo,
dear albanian comrades,
comrades and friends,

today, we are very glad to attend the reception given by comrade ambassador robo and join the albanian comrades, our close comrades-in-arms, in celebrating joyously the brilliant festival of the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to extend the warmest festive congratulations to the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and the fraternal albanian people.

the albanian people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. they won independence and liberation after waging protracted and valiant struggles. in the last 28 years, the heroic albanian people have, under the leadership

of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, smashed all sorts of sabotage and subversive activities of domestic and foreign class enemies, surmounted numerous difficulties and obstacles created by imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and made significant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, thus changing the poor and backward state of albania and turning her into an advanced socialist country. rallying closely around the party of labour, they are now working hard to implement the historic resolutions of the party's sixth congress and fulfil the fifth five-year plan. we wish the fraternal albanian people new and still greater victories on their road of advance.

the albanian party of labour and the albanian people uphold marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, firmly oppose imperialism and modern revisionism and resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. with her international prestige steadily rising, albania is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the albanian people's revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to fight has won the praise of the people of the world.

comrades,

at present, important changes increasingly favourable to the people of the world have taken place in the international situation. the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries have made new progress. the superpowers have been continually frustrated in their ambitions to dominate the world. however, they are not reconciled to their defeats. they are both contending and making compromises with each other, causing serious unrest throughout the world. social-imperialism in the cloak of socialism is doing the evil deeds of imperialism. this imperialism in disguise is more deceptive than undisguised imperialism and therefore more dangerous. but whichever of them commits aggression and expansion is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet and will only arouse all peoples to even stronger opposition.

at present, the people of the whole world are following closely developments over the viet nam question and hoping for its early peaceful settlement. however, war flames are still burning in viet nam because the u.s. government has been clinging to its stand of aggression. the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" that was finally reached after prolonged negotiations remains unsigned to this day. the u.s. government not only has backed out from the schedule for signing agreed on by the vietnamese and u.s. sides on the pretext of difficulties encountered in saigon, but is continuously attempting to make substantive changes in the agreement that has already been reached. meanwhile, the u.s. aggressors have been stepping up large-scale transportation to saigon of additional war materiel of different kinds, wantonly bombing southern

and northern viet nam and making war threats against the vietnamese people. people have reason to ask whether the u.s. government truly wants a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question or is trying to prolong the war by making use of the negotiations. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have made tremendous efforts for a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question; they have both upheld principles and shown the greatest flexibility. the people of the whole world are now watching what move the u.s. government will take next. we still hope that the u.s. government will through negotiations sign with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam the agreement mutually agreed on. this will not only be in the interests of the vietnamese and the american peoples but also be greatly helpful towards the relaxation of tension in the far east and in asia. if instead the u.s. government continues to obstruct the signing of the peace agreement on viet nam and drag out the war, the vietnamese people certainly will, with the determination they have long and repeatedly expressed, fight their war of resistance to the end, and the chinese government and people will, as always, give them all-out support and assistance in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

dear albanian comrades,

the common struggles against imperialism and revisionism and the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction bind our two parties, two countries and two peoples together closely. supporting and encouraging each other and fighting together and advancing shoulder to shoulder, we have built up a great revolutionary friendship. our friendship, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, has been forged by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, and there is no force on earth that can destroy it. no matter what may happen in the world, we shall, as always, remain united and fight and advance bravely together with you for our common victory exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation,

to the albanian people's brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties of china and albania, the two countries and the two peoples,

to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend,

to the health of comrade haxhi lleshi,

to the health of comrade mehmet shehu,

to the health of comrade beqir balluku and mme balluku,

to the health of ambassador xhorxhi robo and mme robo,

to the health of minister thiounn mumm of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

to the health of all the other albanian comrades present here, and

to the health of our comrades and friends exclamation

Peking Reception Celebrates Albanian People's Festivals

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation.

attending the reception were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, officials of the albanian embassy here and other albanian comrades in peking.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms entered the reception hall, they received a standing ovation.

present were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council and his wife lin chia-mei; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and his wife yu li-chun; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua and yu chan, vice-foreign ministers; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with

foreign countries; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

in the reception hall hung side by side the portrait of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, which were flanked by the national flags of albania and china.

proposing a toast at the reception, comrade kuo mo-jo expressed the warmest festival greetings to the heroic albanian people and government on behalf of the chinese people and government.

"may the fraternal albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha win still more brilliant successes and victories in the socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle against soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism. we wish socialist albania still greater prosperity," he said.

in his toast, comrade robo said that great revolutionary friendship exists between albania and china. he said: "marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism are the inexhaustible source of this friendship which has been forged by our two parties and two great leaders -- chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha. we are linked by our common aspiration, revolution, socialism and communism and our joint struggle against our common enemies -- u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and international reaction."

the reception was filled with a very warm and friendly atmosphere. chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms drank many toasts to the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania.

Nanking Rally Warmly Celebrates Albania's Independence and Liberation Anniversaries

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 28, 1972)

hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, at a rally held here today warmly praised the friendship between china and albania based on the principle of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the rally was sponsored by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. nanking units to mark the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation.

attending were all members of the albanian friendship military delegation with comrade beqir balluku as its leader and comrades hito cako and rahman pertlaku as its deputy leaders.

side by side on the rostrum were large portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. flanking the portraits were the national flags of albania and china. when the albanian comrades entered the auditorium, they were greeted with a prolonged ovation.

comrade wu ta-sheng, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, announced the meeting open and the band played the national anthems of albania and china. comrades hsu shih-yu and balluku delivered enthusiastic speeches at the rally.

in the name of the people of kiangsu province and the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. nanking units, comrade hsu shih-yu in his speech extended warmest festival greetings to the heroic albanian people and their great leader comrade enver hoxha.

comrade hsu shih-yu said: the heroic albanian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition -- they won national independence today sixty years ago. since her liberation, albania has traversed 28 glorious, militant and just years. under the wise leadership of the party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people have in the 28 years held high the red banner of marxism-leninism, adhered to the socialist road and the dictatorship of the

proletariat, and made tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. inspired by the revolutionary fighting programme of the sixth congress of the party of labour, the albanian people are fighting valiantly to win new victories. the glorious albanian party of labour, by integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution in albania and keeping alive the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, has adopted a series of revolutionization measures and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

comrade hsu shih-yu added: in international struggles, the albanian party and government have consistently upheld proletarian internationalism, defied pressure and brute force, firmly opposed imperialism and modern revisionism, opposed power politics and hegemonism, and firmly supported the oppressed people and oppressed nations in their struggle for national independence and in defence of state sovereignty, and have won the admiration and acclaim of the people throughout the world. heroic albania, the great beacon of socialism in europe, is beaming ever more brilliantly.

referring to china-albania friendship, comrade hsu shih-yu said: our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it has stood the test of violent storms and is unbreakable. he said: like the rest of the chinese people, we kiangsu people and the commanders and fighters of the nanking units are proud of having the people of albania as our heroic comrades-in-arms. we are determined to rally still closer around the party central committee headed by chairman mao, be always closely united with the fraternal albanian people and army, and to carry through to completion the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

comrade balluku in his speech dealt with the achievements the albanian people had made under the leadership of the party and comrade enver hoxha in the 28 years since liberation in building socialism, defending the gains of the people's revolution and in the acute class struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the domestic enemies. he said: once a most backward country in europe, albania has today become a country with developed industry and agriculture, advanced culture and education and ever growing defence capabilities.

comrade balluku said: the deepening ideological and cultural revolution has ceaselessly revolutionized our life. at present, the albanian people are working with even greater drive to fulfil the historic tasks set forth at the party's sixth congress. the fifth five-year plan has opened broad prospects for albania's economic, cultural and social development.

he said: the albania-china friendship is unbreakable. it has stood the gravest tests, neither shaken or obliterated by the storms, because our two peoples are fighters in the same trench; they have always advanced shoulder to shoulder toward socialism and communism under the glorious banner of marxism-leninism.

he warmly praised the chinese people's achievements. he said: because you have successfully implemented the principles set forth by the party and comrade mao tsetung in your struggle for building and defending socialism, and persistently relied on the inexhaustible reservoir of strength of the chinese people in the spirit of self-reliance, great china has become a powerful, daily growing and progressing socialist country with economic and military potential. her international prestige has greatly risen.

the speeches by comrades hsu shih-yu and balluku were punctuated by warm applause.

attending the rally were leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. nanking units and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, including tu ping, chou kuan-wu, hsiao yung-yin and fang min.

present were chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, who are accompanying the delegation on its visit.

in the evening, comrade hsu shih-yu gave a banquet in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of her liberation.

attending the banquet were comrades balluku, cako and pellaku and all members of the albanian friendship military delegation.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Returns to Peking from Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

the albanian friendship military delegation returned here from nanking by special plane this morning after visiting other parts of china. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army.

chang tsai-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, who had been accompanying the delegation, arrived by the same plane.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

also present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife, as well as diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy.

when the delegation left nanking, it was given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the p.l.a. nanking units and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; tu ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units; wu ta-sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and others.

perllaku and other albanian comrades-in-arms, in the company of chan ta-nan, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, visited a training corps of the nanking units yesterday, and were warmly welcomed by the leading members and students of the corps.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets 60th Anniversary of Albania's Independence and 28th Anniversary of Its Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today marking the 60th anniversary of the independence of albania and the 28th anniversary of albania's liberation. entitled "heroic albania is invincible", the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the 60th anniversary of albania's independence and tomorrow the 28th anniversary of its liberation. with profound revolutionary feelings, the chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal albanian people and join them in celebrating the two glorious festivals.

the albanian people are a heroic people with a glorious fighting tradition. in their protracted struggle for national independence and against foreign aggression and enslavement, they have indomitably advanced wave upon wave, writing down brilliant chapters in their history. 60 years ago today the albanian people smashed the yoke of nearly 500 years of turkish enslavement and hoisted the banner of national independence. then they dauntlessly continued their struggle against imperialist aggression and the tyranny of the domestic reactionaries and for complete emancipation. during world war two, the albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha waged a most arduous struggle against the italian and german aggressors, and finally drove out the fascist bandits, overthrew the reactionary rule at home and liberated their motherland, winning genuine national independence and opening a new epoch in albania's history.

in the past 28 years, the fraternal albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, have won one important achievement after another in the cause of socialism by relying on their own efforts and through arduous struggles, turning poor and backward albania into a socialist state with modern industry and collective agriculture. in recent years the albanian people have been engaged in a surging socialist revolution and socialist construction on a still larger scale. party and state life has been further revolutionized, the socialist consciousness of the masses has been greatly enhanced, the socialist economy and culture thrive from day to day and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated than ever. today, in response to the fighting programme of the sixth congress of the glorious albanian party of labour, the albanian people are vigorously carrying out the fifth five-year plan and striving for new and greater victories.

in international affairs, the party of labour and government of albania resolutely oppose the policies of aggression, expansion and war of imperialism and social-imperialism, and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and nations, demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and upholding justice. adhering to the principles of marxism-leninism, the albanian people have waged an irreconcilable struggle against soviet revisionist social-imperialism and made important contributions to the lofty cause of opposing modern revisionism. the people's republic of albania has won the praises of the people of various countries for upholding proletarian internationalism in foreign relations.

at present, international relations are undergoing new adjustments and changes, and the international situation is developing in a direction still more favourable to the people. however, the world today remains far from peaceful. the root cause of this lies in the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, which are seeking expansionism in every way and contending for world hegemony. flaunting the banner of socialism, social-imperialism stretches its tentacles everywhere and its appetite becomes ever greater. it is even more deceitful than the old-line imperialist countries, and therefore more dangerous. nevertheless, sham after all is sham; the aggression and expansion of soviet revisionism have aroused ever stronger opposition from the peoples. the perverse actions of one or two superpowers cannot stem the trend of history in which countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. in the struggle against the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers, the chinese and albanian peoples will always unite with the people all over the world, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together with them.

in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and albania have forged a profound militant friendship. we have always supported, encouraged and learned from each other. our revolutionary friendship is founded on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it has stood the test of tempests and is unbreakable. joyously celebrating the glorious festivals of albania, we wish the albanian people more important successes in the cause of socialism, and wish that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples will last forever.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Leaves Vienna for Home

(NCNA-English Vienna, Nov. 27, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to austria.

the chinese ice hockey team arrived in austria on november 15. it had friendly matches in feldkirch, klagenfurt and kapfenberg. in the past few days, it visited some sports facilities and had friendly meetings with youths here who are learning chinese. it also toured the scenic spots in eisenstadt and rust of burgenlands state. artinger heribert, mayor of rust, received the chinese team.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Britain Fetes Members of British M.P. Group

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 28, 1972)

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the members of the british parliamentary group who visited china recently.

present were arthur douglas dodds-parker, chairman of the conservative parliamentary foreign affairs committee, lord alun gwyune jones chalfont, member of the house of lords and minister of the former labour government, roy mason, minister of the former labour government, and other members of the british m.p. group.

the guests and hosts had friendly conversations at the banquet.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Women's Volleyball Team Back from Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

the chinese women's volleyball team returned to peking by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to the union of burma.

it was met at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; chou cheng, hsu chen-yu, cheng jui-sheng and peng tseng-chiu, leading members of various departments concerned; and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Nov. 28, 1972)

the chinese water conservancy delegation arrived here yesterday morning at the invitation of the sri lanka government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by m. chandrasena, secretary to the ministry of irrigation, power and highways, and other sri lanka government officials.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

a chinese water conservancy survey team arrived here by the same plane.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Gives Tea Party to Welcome Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation

(NCNA-English Colombo, Nov. 29, 1972)

sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike gave a tea party yesterday afternoon to welcome the chinese water conservancy delegation headed by chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

at the party, prime minister mrs. bandaranaike had a very cordial talk with the delegation. she happily recalled her recent visit to the construction site of chinwo reservoir in china.

present also was dr. gunasekera, secretary to the ministry of planning and employment.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching and his wife, and yen pei-teh, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

CHINA AND CHAD

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Chad

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of chad, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two countries, have decided by agreement, following friendly consultations, to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

the government of the people's republic of china supports the struggle carried out by the government of the republic of chad to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy.

the government of the republic of chad recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments have agreed to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries

on the basis of the following principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

/ november 28, 1972

CHINA AND EUROPE

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Back in Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team led by wan szu-yuan returned here by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to romania, switzerland, sweden and austria.

it was met at the airport by li meng-hua, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou cheng, wang shao-chiu, kung ke-fei and ice hockey coaches and players.

present were officials of the embassies of romania, switzerland, sweden and austria in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun and Wu Heng Meet French Professors

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, and wu heng, a leading member of the academy, this morning met with professor pierre aigrain, general delegate of the general delegation of scientific and technical research of france, and professor hubert curien, general director of the national centre of scientific research of france. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and personnel from scientific circles, including shih ju-wei, wang teh-chao, wang shou-wu, pan chun and chu yung-hang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Working-Level Delegation of Japanese Government Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

the working-level delegation of the japanese government led by fumihiko togo, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening.

members of the delegation are: hiromichi miyazaki, director-general of the economic affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; yosuke nakae, counsellor of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; michiya matsukawa, deputy director-general of the international finance bureau of the ministry of finance; kazuo yasufuku, deputy director-general of the fisheries agency of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; yutaka yoshioka, director of the international affairs of the agricultural economic bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; shozo harada, counsellor of the secretariat of the minister of transportation; susumu kobayashi, head of the overseas research division of the investigation bureau of the economic planning agency; and other officials of the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, agriculture and forestry, and transportation.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were liu hsi-wen, chinese assistant minister of foreign trade, and leading members of chinese departments, including wang hsiao-yun, chu chuan-hsien, hsi yeh-sheng, liu yun-chou, kao ming-ching, hsiao feng, wu shu-tung, chen kang, liu hua, shih chih-yi, chang hsing-chiao and yin yi.

on hand were also some officials of the japanese international trade and industry ministry who had arrived earlier, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, kimio fujida and others.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet Lebanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Hamad

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying met with lebanese minister of foreign affairs s.e. khalyl abou hamad and mrs. hamad here this afternoon.

present at the meeting were dr. adel ismail, director of the political affairs department of the foreign ministry of lebanon, and mrs. ismail; and adib kantar, head of the special office of the foreign minister, and mrs. kantar.

present were lebanese ambassador to china e.j. boustany and mrs. boustany, and secretary andre sader, and attache alameddine of the lebanese embassy here.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly conversation with minister of foreign affairs hamad.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned hsu han-ping, wang hao, tsao ke-chiang, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, wang ming-chun, li sung-ling, li ching-hua, li liu-ken and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Delegation of Malaysian Badminton Association Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

the delegation of the badminton association of malaysia led by ahmed sabki bin jahidin gave a return banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese badminton federation and other organizations li meng-hua, kuo lei, chu tse, sung chung, mou tso-yun, wang wen-chung, chi pao-shu and meng hsien-ju, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

sabki, leader of the delegation and kuo lei, a leading member of the chinese badminton federation, spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and malaysia would grow daily.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner on Visit of Chinese Government Delegation to Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 27, 1972)

tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, gave a dinner here this evening on the occasion of the visit to nepal of the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

present were chief justice of the nepalese supreme court ratna bahadur bista; minister without portfolio rudra prasad giri; minister of foreign affairs and education gyanendra bahadur karki; minister of general administration, water and power, law and justice rabindra nath sharma; state minister for law and justice, water and power hom bahadur shrestha; former prime minister tanka prasad acharya and other high-ranking officials of his majesty's government as well as prominent figures of various circles.

also present were prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman, maniharsha jyoti, vice-chairman, of the nepal-china cultural association.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries were present.

also present were representatives of the chinese technical teams working in nepal and of overseas chinese. the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted repeatedly to the development of the friendly relations between china and nepal.

Chinese Government Delegation Welcomed at Kathmandu Mass Meeting

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Nov. 27, 1972)

the nepal-china friendship association held a mass meeting at the kathmandu city hall yesterday evening to welcome the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power.

among about five hundred nepalese people of various circles present at the meeting were rabindranath sharma, minister of the general administration, water and power, law and justice; hom bahadur shrestha, minister of state for law and justice, water and power; and bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih, other officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese technician teams working in nepal were present.

china and nepal are bound by high bonds of friendship from time immemorial, said prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association in a speech at the meeting. "as a result of the far-sightedness of his late majesty king mahendra, these relations have been renewed and are growing," he added.

the newly inaugurated sun koshi hydro-electricity project, he went on, has added a new chapter to the everlasting nepal-china friendship. he expressed the confidence that the visit to china of prime minister bista and a goodwill delegation of the nepal-china friendship association and the visit to nepal of the chinese government delegation will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

in his speech, chang pin warmly praised the nepal's marked successes in developing its national economy and building the country under the leadership of his majesty king birendra. he said, "we heartily wish the nepalese government and people continuous new victories on the road of advance."

"the chinese government and people cherish dearly their friendship with the nepalese people and will, as always, work unceasingly to further consolidate and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperations between our two countries and the traditional friendship between the two peoples," he added.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship. young nepalese friends sang songs of friendship between nepal and china as well as a chinese song. presents were exchanged between the visiting chinese government delegation and the nepal-china friendship association.

the nepal-china cultural association gave a dinner in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation on november 24.

accompanied by state minister hom bahadur shrestha, chang pin and members of the delegation visited pokhara city, capital of gandaki zone in western nepal, on november 25 and were given warm welcome and a friendly reception by the local government.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Tourists' Group Concludes Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 28, 1972)

the third chinese friendship tourists' group to korea with wang chih-kuo as leader and li chao-min as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding a visit to korea.

the group was seen off at the airport by han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

the pyongyang municipal people's committee gave a farewell party for the group yesterday evening.

Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

the third friendship tourists' group of china returned to peking from pyongyang by air yesterday after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the group is wang chih-kuo and deputy leader is li chao-min.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments under the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, including li chuan-chung and chu ping-yi.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 27, 1972)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the romanian state council, today received pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and all other members of the chinese government trade delegation led by him, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion iere ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and its permanent presidium of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; ion patan, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade; ioan av am, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of heavy machine-building industry; nicolae ecobescu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs; nicolae gavrilescu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and romanian ambassador to china; and aurel ioncica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy wang yeh were also present.

comrade nicolae ceausescu and other romanian comrades had a photo taken together with the chinese guests.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Dinner on Occasion of Visit of Chinese Government Trade Delegation to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 27, 1972)

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng gave a dinner at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to romania of the chinese government trade delegation headed by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the dinner were ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade of romania, ioan avram, minister of heavy machine-building industry, gheorghe boldur, minister of machine tools-building and electrification industry, petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and aurel ioncica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade.

at the dinner, ambassador chang hai-feng, minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister ion patan proposed toasts repeatedly to the incessant development of the friendship and relations of cooperation between china and romania, and to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Sino-Romanian Goods Exchange, Payments Protocol Signed in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 28, 1972)

a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1973 between the people's republic of china and the socialist republic of romania was signed here yesterday.

the protocol was signed by pai hsiang-kuo, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and ion patan, vice-chairman of the romanian council of ministers and concurrently minister of foreign trade.

the signing ceremony was attended by gheorghe boldur, romanian minister of machine tools and electrical engineering industry; nicolae ecobescu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; radu constantinescu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; aurel ioncica, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign trade; nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china; and leading members of the ministry of heavy machine building industry, the ministry of metallurgy and the ministry of light industry.

also present were chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania; wang yeh, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy here; and all members of the chinese government trade delegation.

after the signing, minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister patan made short speeches to greet the occasion. they expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks

permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, and pointed out that the signing of the protocol demonstrated the further development of the friendly ties and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and romania.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 28, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, left here for home this morning after concluding his friendly visit to romania.

present at the airport to see him off were ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of foreign trade, gheorghe boldur, minister of machine tools-building and electrification industry, nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, aurel ioncica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade, and others.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy wang yeh were present.

during his stay in romania minister pai hsiang-kuo visited a number of industrial enterprises in bucharest and brasov where he was accorded a warm and friendly reception.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Minister Receives Chinese Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 28, 1972)

tanzanian minister for finance c.d. msuya received here yesterday the delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were e. mwanjisi, foreign manager of the bank of tanzania, li yao-wen, chinese ambassador to tanzania, and chang yu-pu, chinese commercial representative.

CHINA AND TOGO

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Togo Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

kuo yu-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of togo, left peking for lome by plane today.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chou En-lai, Ho Ying Meet Special Envoy of Uganda President

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met with michael ondoga, special envoy of the president of the republic of uganda, and member of his party katsigazi. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of departments under the chinese foreign ministry ho kung-kai, chu chuan-hsien, chou ming-chi, hsu erh-wei, ma chieh-hsien, chan tao-teh and liang yin-chu.

Special Envoy of Uganda President Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

michael ondoga, special envoy of the president of the republic of uganda, and member of his party katsigazi, left peking by air today for kwangchow from which they will leave china.

present at the airport to see them off were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND UN

Executive Secretary of UN Economic Commission for Asia and Far East Ends Visit to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 28, 1972)

u nyun, executive secretary of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, and mrs. nyun left here by air this afternoon after a visit to china.

the guests were seen off at the airport by huang chin-hai, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and li fu-hsun, a leading member of a department concerned.

u nyun and his wife arrived here from peking yesterday. during their stay in china, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a hospital, a children's palace, a kindergarten and places of historical interest. an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and others had talks with executive secretary u nyun when he was in peking.

CHINA AND US

Huang Hua Gives Reception on Occasion of Chinese Scientists Delegation's Visit to US

(NCNA-English New York, Nov. 27, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation to the current u.n. general assembly and permanent representative of china to the united nations, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the chinese scientists delegation's visit to the united states.

present were more than one hundred distinguished scientists, professors and other american friends including dr. detlev w. bronk, retired famous american scientist and educator and former president of the national academy of sciences; dr. frederick burkhardt, president of the american council of learned societies; dr. marvin goldberger, chairman of the federation of american scientists; dr. richard garwin, representative of the international business machines corporation and member of the national academy of sciences; dr. john toll, president of the state university of new york; dr. maurice goldhaber, director of the brookhaven national laboratory; dr. jeremy stone, director of the federation of american

scientists; dr. william mcgill, president of the columbia university; dr. seitz, president of rockefeller university; chinese-born american scientists professor chen-ning yang, dr. t.d. lee, professor wu chien-shiung, chih-kung jen and professor c.c. lin.

chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives of the chinese delegation to the u.n. 27th session of general assembly were also present.

present was also u.n. under-secretary-general for political affairs and decolonization tang ming-chao.

in his speech at the reception, huang hua said since the arrival of the chinese scientists, they have been given a warm and friendly welcome and reception by the u.s. scientist and educational circles as well as other sections of the american people.

he expressed the belief that the exchanges between the chinese and american peoples will help promote mutual understanding and strengthen the friendship between the two peoples. "this is in accord with the desire of the chinese and american peoples and of benefit to both sides. with the joint efforts of our two peoples, the friendship between our two peoples will daily develop on a broad basis," he said.

on behalf of dr. philip handler, president of the national academy of sciences, dr. detlev w. bronk extended warm greetings to the visiting chinese colleagues. he said that for generations, american and chinese people have had warm relations. many american scientists studied with chinese colleagues in china, in europe and in the united states. through this association, they have established long existed friendship.

dr. frederick burkhardt, on behalf of the committee of scholarly communication with the people's republic of china, and dr. jeremy stone, representing the federation of american scientists also spoke at the reception.

at the reception the chinese and american scientists had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Wang Shu of Chinese Embassy in FRG Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

wang shu,
charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the federal republic of germany, left here for bonn by air today.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Yugoslav National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1972)

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to josip broz tito, president, and dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council, of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, warmly greeting the national day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia,

his excellency dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia,

belgrade

on the occasion of the national day of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend warm festive congratulations to you and, through you, to the people of the various nationalities of yugoslavia. we believe that, through the joint efforts of both sides, the friendly relations between china and yugoslavia and between our two peoples will continue to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china

november 28, 1972, in peking

VIETNAM PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Makes Important Statement Concerning Vietnam-US Negotiations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei made an important statement this evening concerning the viet nam-u.s. negotiations, which the people throughout the world are closely following.

speaking at the reception given by albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo to mark the 60th anniversary of the independence and the 28th anniversary of the liberation of albania, the chinese foreign minister said:

"at present, the people of the whole world are following closely developments over the viet nam question and hoping for its early peaceful settlement. however, war flames are still burning in viet nam because the u.s. government has been clinging to its stand of aggression. the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' that was finally reached after prolonged negotiations remains unsigned to this day. the u.s. government not only has backed out from the schedule for signing agreed on by the vietnamese and u.s. sides on the pretext of difficulties encountered in saigon, but is continuously attempting to make substantive changes in the agreement that has already been reached. meanwhile, the u.s. aggressors have been stepping up large-scale transportation to saigon of additional war materiel of different kinds, wantonly bombing southern and northern viet nam and making war threats against the vietnamese people. people have reason to ask whether the u.s. government truly wants a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question or is trying to prolong the war by making use of the negotiations. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have made tremendous efforts for a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question; they have both upheld principles and shown the greatest flexibility. the people of the whole world are now watching what move the u.s. government will take next. we still hope that the u.s. government will through negotiations sign with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam the agreement mutually agreed on. this will not only be in the interests of the vietnamese and the american peoples but also be greatly helpful towards the relaxation of tension in the far east and in asia. if instead the u.s. government continues to obstruct the signing of the peace agreement on viet nam and drag out the war, the vietnamese people certainly will, with the determination they have long and repeatedly expressed, fight their war of resistance to the end, and the chinese government and people will, as always, give them all-out support and assistance in their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won."

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